





## Are Inaugurated Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

### Ceremonies in the Corridors of the Capitol This Afternoon in the Presence of the Legislature.

#### Governor-Elect Matthews Commands the Tax Law, Opposes a Constitutional Convention, Takes a Stand on the Monument and Other Questions.

Claude Matthews was inaugurated Governor and Mortimer Nye Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana this afternoon. The ceremonies were appointed for 1:30 o'clock, but it was later than that hour before they took place. The south corridor of the Capitol was the scene of the inauguration, and a distinguished body of men and women collected as spectators. The corridors upstairs and down, stairways and other places in the Capitol afforded fine fields of observation.

The decorations were imposing in their simplicity. On either side of the dome beneath the skylights the courts were resplendent with the national colors, the bunting being suspended from above in many beautiful folds. On the upper floor the flags were of the largest pattern, while those below were more numerous though somewhat smaller. Some of the columns were also gracefully twined with red, white and blue. The two courts were draped alike with the exception that the one on the left of the dome, forming by two ceremonial took place, bore the additional decoration of the State seal displayed on a large silken banner of blue. This was suspended directly above the platform, and showed to the best advantage the rearing buffalo and the vigorous woodman plowing his ax.

#### PRELIMINARY CEREMONIES.

##### Senate and House Meet and Arrange to March to the Inauguration.

Prior to the inauguration the two Houses met separately for a few minutes. The Senate was called to order at 1:40 p.m. The president of the Senate, Mr. J. C. W. Smith, was in order for the Senate to proceed to the place of inauguration, the body to be met in the corridor by the members of the House, the Senators to return to the chamber after the inauguration ceremonies. The doorkeeper then arranged the members of the House and proceeded to the corridor to meet the House.

The House did not meet until 1:30. It had just been called to order when the doorkeeper of the Senate appeared and announced that the Senate was waiting in the corridor to join the House. The members of the House then proceeded to the corridor, and the two Houses met in the corridor. The members of the House then proceeded to the corridor, and the two Houses met in the corridor.

#### THE INAUGURATION.

At a quarter of 2 p.m. the members of the Legislature, the Senators heading the column, marched into the court and filled the seats provided for them, the Senators being given the front places before the rostrum. The galleries above were lined with on-lookers, and the human figures, contrasted with the radiant colorings of the draperies, formed a beautiful and animated scene.

The attendance of ladies was not large, but enough were present to show that the sex took an interest in the ceremonial. The band, with a full complement of pieces, enlivened the time of waiting by playing a number of popular airs.

Seated on the platform were Senator David S. Turpie, ex-Governor Albert G. Porter, William H. English, Governor Ira J. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, and daughter of the Governor-elect, the two officers, including members of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and others.

Governor Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor Nye appeared upon the rostrum at 2 o'clock, escorted by a joint committee of the Senate and the House. They were greeted by a pleasant throng of on-lookers, and to be strictly non-partisan, as the Republicans joined their Democratic colleagues in the applause. The escort consisted of temporary President Griffith of the House, Speaker Curtis of the House, Senators Holland, McGee and Wishard, and Representatives Cullip, Sulzer and Redman.

President Griffith called to the joint convention to order and prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, of this city. There were noises about the platform, talking and moving of feet upon the tiles, which prevented the hearing of the prayer by those of the audience who were at any distance. He prayed for the Governor-elect, the people and the State and upon those who were to take up the great duties to which they had been called.

The roll of Senators and Representatives was then called. Roll Clerk Walt calling the Senators and Acting Chief Clerk Newkirk the Representatives. President Griffith declared a quorum of both bodies present, and Judge Reinhardt, chief justice of the Appellate Court, administered the oath to Governor Claude Matthews, who then spoke as follows:

Both of the nature of an inaugural and a message to the General Assembly.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS' ADDRESS.

Continuation of the address of the Governor-elect. It is with a deep feeling of the great responsibilities of the oath I have just taken that I assume the duties of Governor of Indiana, and I desire to return to the people of our State, through you, their legislative representatives, my warmest thanks for the honor, and my earnest assurances that it shall be my constant aim and effort to faithfully execute and discharge the duties of my high office in accordance with the constitution and their wishes, which may be expressed or inferred from time to time through current events.

The results of the recent election, in my judgment, clearly indicate that the people desire this greater economy be practiced in administering the affairs of both the National and State, and that taxation should not only be lessened, but be more equitably distributed.

TAX LAW.

It is an undeniable fact that in the years recently passed there has been a growing tendency in legislation to too greatly favor corporations and monopolies at the expense of the farmers, the laborer and the small trader who make up the great body of our citizens. Under this common belief the people became restless, and desired that this inequality should be remedied, and no longer exist.

In obedience to the long-voiced expression of a law was wisely passed by the last Legislature, the intention of which was to secure fuller and fairer assessments of property for taxable purposes in this State.

This law has worked well, and I believe will meet this intention, so far as the assessment of the property of private citizens is concerned, and it will be to be wished that this part of the law as it is at least a fair trial.

The introduction of any unusual, vexatious and unjust method of assessing the property of private citizens would tend to make the law unpopular, and would be disastrous.

The plain and emphatic language of the constitution is that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State." The law adopted by the last Legislature and creating a State Board of Tax Commissioners, clearly intended to make their just proportion of the taxes.

The persistent efforts of some of the representatives of these corporations, and only to evade and resist the law, but to defeat persons at the election because they had honestly and faithfully endeavored to enforce it, show that every just and proper means should be used to make these corporations perform their duty to the State, and I would favor such amendment to this law as may be needed to secure that result. Aside from this, a few minor amendments and corrections of some minor in-

consideration, I would not suggest that the general system of this law be tampered with.

There has been a wide departure from the original law creating building, loan and saving associations. Instead of remaining true to the original intent, a means of furnishing a weekly and monthly wages of certain classes of employees, the law has been changed, and ownership of homes, these have now drifted into banking and brokerage institutions, and lenders of money upon a large and dangerous scale.

The most serious source of evil is the evasion of just payment of taxes on money loaned, drawing regular rates of interest, through what is known as "paid-up shares," and other evasive devices of insurance not at first intended, nor legitimately a part of these associations. Some constitutions should be thrown around foreign building and loan associations, not incorporated under the laws of this State, but transacting business with the same freedom granted other associations complying with our laws. I therefore make mention of this to you, gentlemen, as worthy your careful consideration.

It is undoubtedly true that for many years there has been a growing extravagance in national, State and local governments. This extravagance, however, has been the result of the people, who have the taxes to pay, and I believe a half to the march of this growing evil.

A correct idea of this has come down to us from olden times, followed by ages, and sanc-

tioned by its wisdom, that a wise economy in expenditures is one of the best sources of revenue.

I favor the most rigid economy consistent with good government in all departments of the State. An increase of officers or salaries should be avoided where not of absolute necessity. A lessening of both would be preferable where the public service would not thereby be impaired.

In my opinion, there should not be an increase in the rate of taxation; on the contrary, I hope and believe it may be found that there can be a reduction without sacrificing public interests.

It is not paid immediately. It is created largely for public buildings and necessities, which other generations as well as the present will have the benefit, and can justly afford in part, at least, to pay. The debt is drawing but percent interest, but would cost the people seven or eight per cent, to borrow the money to pay the increased taxes necessary to its immediate extinguishment. It is not a large debt for such a State, and its payment is not being pressed. Provision is made for its gradual reduction and ultimate payment would be quite sufficient. But steps toward this end should be taken without delay and neglect.

To ask large appropriations is natural and to be expected, but it is just as natural to be found that there can be a reduction without sacrificing public interests.

As there has been a large increase in the aggregate of taxes levied upon the people, and this increase is likely to be maintained, and probably augmented, I can not but feel that the people should be enabled to make both a reasonable reduction in the rate of taxation and the law made.

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

The surest way to accomplish a reduction year by year in such a debt would be the creation of a sinking fund to be used solely for that purpose, and to be applied to the debt as it accumulates. With this in view I invite your attention to the present school-tax law, which has been a burden upon the people, and a great and needed work. It would be gratifying to the people if a reduction could be made in the aggregate of six cents of school tax, which is levied, and I believe this can be done without injury to public service.

We may indeed feel justly proud of our State, for it possesses in an eminent degree all the elements necessary to the highest civilization. With the great lakes on the north and the Ohio river on the south, and the great waterways of the West, it is a State of great commercial importance, and a leading trunk line of railways should pass over its surface.

This condition of affairs, with its fertile soil, its equable climate, remarkably free from cyclones and storms; with its well-measured proportions; with its abundance of high-quality timber; with its quarries of the choicest building stone; with its mines of coal, iron and clay; with its wonderful fields of natural gas, and with its growing wealth and the prosperity of our people.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Not was less than our confident Government, which not only furnishes one of the best systems of schools in the world, but gives ample protection to the sacred rights of every one of our citizens, no matter how humble their condition, so far as the same can be secured by the law.

These blessings of good government flow largely from our admirable State constitution, which is often a source of pride and glory to every one of our citizens, no matter how humble their condition, so far as the same can be secured by the law.

This constitution, and no State has a better one, was framed by a body of eminent statesmen, and was approved by the almost unanimous vote of the people of this State. It has been often a source of pride and glory to every one of our citizens, no matter how humble their condition, so far as the same can be secured by the law.

But radical changes in either the constitution or laws of the State should not be made without the most careful consideration. There is often a growing tendency in legislation to too greatly favor corporations and monopolies at the expense of the farmers, the laborer and the small trader who make up the great body of our citizens. Under this common belief the people became restless, and desired that this inequality should be remedied, and no longer exist.

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carefully scrutinize every provision of every measure, enact such as are clearly of public benefit, and defeat those that are of doubtful propriety.

Our present election laws seem to be working well, and if changed at all it should be done with the greatest caution. Indeed, I am fully persuaded that it would best serve the public interest to allow the people to become more acquainted with and accustomed to its provisions, and the system to become thoroughly established, before changes are made. New provisions adopted, or old ones changed, in however a slight degree, have a tendency to cause confusion and doubt in the mind of the voter that embarrasses him in the free exercise of this right and duty.

Under the present law Indiana is entirely competent to conduct fair elections within her borders, and she has not asked, and does not need any assistance, or interference by the United States.

Indiana is a State, and the States are important factors in our Republic. The rights reserved to the States and the people by the constitution, should not be destroyed, nor impaired by "force bills" or other kindred aggressive legislation by the general government.

ELICTION UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The election of United States Senators by the people is a measure now very widely and favorably considered, not only by the people of Indiana, but by many others in the Union. The time has come in our history when the influence and action of the masses of our fellow citizens ought to be more directly

as a State monument, and especially interference based on a narrow and selfish policy.

It should be made to reflect the highest honor on the Indiana soldiers and sailors of the civil war, but it will not detract from that honor if proper reference should be made to the brave soldiers of Indiana, and other brave citizens, all of whose services to the country, in the civil war, or the State, may decide would be appropriate.

The soldiers of no one war, brave and patriotic as they were, have a monopoly of Indiana's valor and military glory, and such historical events as the capture of Vincennes from the British, the battle of Tippecanoe, and the war with Mexico the first two on Indiana soil, and all productive of vast benefits to the country should not be entirely ignored in the construction of an Indiana State monument.

WHITE CAPS.

A mistaken policy has sometimes prevailed in portions of the State to punish offenders by driving away persons deemed objectionable without resort to due legal process.

These acts, commonly called "white caps," are dangerous to the rights of citizens and the peace of the community and should be suppressed.

The present criminal laws are not sufficient to cover such offenses, they should be made more effective by further enactments. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I desire to remind you that upon each and all of us rest heavy responsibilities. The people of a great State have entrusted to our care the management and direction of their public affairs. I trust we may meet our responsibilities.

Governor Chase was born in New York State, and his boyhood was spent in great poverty. When he left home to enter the army, he was in the ranks of the 15th New York Infantry, and he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was discharged in 1864, and he returned to his home in New York State.

He was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1868, and he was re-elected in 1870 and 1872. He was elected to the New York State Senate in 1874, and he was re-elected in 1876 and 1878. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1880, and he was re-elected in 1882 and 1884.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1886, and he was re-elected in 1890. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1892, and he was re-elected in 1894 and 1896. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1898, and he was re-elected in 1900 and 1902.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1904, and he was re-elected in 1906 and 1908. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1910, and he was re-elected in 1912 and 1914. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1916, and he was re-elected in 1918 and 1920.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1922, and he was re-elected in 1924 and 1926. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1928, and he was re-elected in 1930 and 1932. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1934, and he was re-elected in 1936 and 1938.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1940, and he was re-elected in 1942 and 1944. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1946, and he was re-elected in 1948 and 1950. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1952, and he was re-elected in 1954 and 1956.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1958, and he was re-elected in 1960 and 1962. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1964, and he was re-elected in 1966 and 1968. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1970, and he was re-elected in 1972 and 1974.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1976, and he was re-elected in 1978 and 1980. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1982, and he was re-elected in 1984 and 1986. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1988, and he was re-elected in 1990 and 1992.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1994, and he was re-elected in 1996 and 1998. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2000, and he was re-elected in 2002 and 2004. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2006, and he was re-elected in 2008 and 2010.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2012, and he was re-elected in 2014 and 2016. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2018, and he was re-elected in 2020 and 2022. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2024, and he was re-elected in 2026 and 2028.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 2030, and he was re-elected in 2032 and 2034. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2036, and he was re-elected in 2038 and 2040. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2042, and he was re-elected in 2044 and 2046.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2048, and he was re-elected in 2050 and 2052. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2054, and he was re-elected in 2056 and 2058. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2060, and he was re-elected in 2062 and 2064.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 2066, and he was re-elected in 2068 and 2070. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2072, and he was re-elected in 2074 and 2076. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2078, and he was re-elected in 2080 and 2082.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2084, and he was re-elected in 2086 and 2088. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2090, and he was re-elected in 2092 and 2094. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2096, and he was re-elected in 2098 and 2100.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 2102, and he was re-elected in 2104 and 2106. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2108, and he was re-elected in 2110 and 2112. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2114, and he was re-elected in 2116 and 2118.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2120, and he was re-elected in 2122 and 2124. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2126, and he was re-elected in 2128 and 2130. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2132, and he was re-elected in 2134 and 2136.

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He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2192, and he was re-elected in 2194 and 2196. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2198, and he was re-elected in 2200 and 2202. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2204, and he was re-elected in 2206 and 2208.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 2210, and he was re-elected in 2212 and 2214. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2216, and he was re-elected in 2218 and 2220. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2222, and he was re-elected in 2224 and 2226.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2228, and he was re-elected in 2230 and 2232. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2234, and he was re-elected in 2236 and 2238. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2240, and he was re-elected in 2242 and 2244.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 2246, and he was re-elected in 2248 and 2250. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2252, and he was re-elected in 2254 and 2256. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2258, and he was re-elected in 2260 and 2262.

He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2264, and he was re-elected in 2266 and 2268. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2270, and he was re-elected in 2272 and 2274. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2276, and he was re-elected in 2278 and 2280.

worked to the highest elective position in Indiana. The boyhood life of many of the Governors of this State has been one of poverty. Some of them have attained riches as well as fame, but success has been obtained only after a life of hard work, which was begun under adverse circumstances.

Governor Claude Matthews was born in Bethel, Ky., in 1845. In his boyhood, clad in homespun and with bare feet, he followed the plow, and the first money that ever came into his possession was earned by grubbing briars at 25 cents a day. It was spent in going to a circus. The old mud-daubed cabin where he began his career is standing now, but additions have changed it into a modern house. He was the quiet life of every struggling country boy until at which he was fourteen years he started to college at Danville, Ky., with the determination of becoming a lawyer. He lost his ambition in this direction, however, and some years after he became a cattle and mule trader, driving his herds and droves overland to Baltimore, an occupation that eventually made him rich. Before the outbreak of 1863 and purchased a farm in Clinton county. His ambition was not political until many years after he became a citizen of this State. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1880, and he was re-elected in 1882 and 1884. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1886, and he was re-elected in 1888 and 1890. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1892, and he was re-elected in 1894 and 1896. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1898, and he was re-elected in 1900 and 1902. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1904, and he was re-elected in 1906 and 1908. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1910, and he was re-elected in 1912 and 1914. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1916, and he was re-elected in 1918 and 1920. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1922, and he was re-elected in 1924 and 1926. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1928, and he was re-elected in 1930 and 1932. 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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY,

AT THE NEWS BUILDING,

No. 20 West Washington Street.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Special want advertisements, or "lines," one cent a word each insertion; nothing less than ten words counted. Such advertisements must be handed in by 1 o'clock to secure publication that day. Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position. No advertisement inserted as editorial matter.

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TELEPHONE CALLS.

Editorial Rooms.....673 Business Office.....161

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1893.

## SENATOR VOORHEES AND SPOILS.

SENATOR VOORHEES, if correctly reported, has graciously condescended to declare that old-soldier postmasters in Indiana whose terms expire within a year or so after the new administration begins, will be allowed to finish their terms unless charges of dishonesty or incompetency are sustained against them. It is interesting to point out what this brief announcement implies.

First. There is the implication that the postoffices of the State are pure spoils; that they are to be distributed among the members of the victorious party as a matter of course; that no other possible thing is to be thought of; that the question of fitness of a present incumbent has nothing to do with the case; that if he is a Republican he is to go because he is a Republican; that the public business is a thing apart and distinct from all other kinds of business in that it is not to be run on business principles, but on partisan principles; that no practical man thinks of it in any other way.

Secondly. It is quietly assumed that these spoils are the perquisite of the Senators of this State, or of the Senators and Representatives. Of course, there is no warrant in constitution and law for this assumption. The executive appoints the officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the more important cases. The real responsibility is there. But no hint of this lurks in the reported remarks of our senior Senator. He appears there as the lord of the manor, the fountain of authority, the dispenser of patronage. In it, indeed, is no hint that the Senator's authority in the matter is a derived or subordinate authority, less of all an authority by courtesy. The talk is of one who is master in his own right, who proposes to do as he pleases, as he pleases. What Mr. Cleveland's views on policy in the premises may be does not enter into our Senator's consideration. For all that appears in the reported remarks, the incoming President is not to be "in it," so far as regards the disposition of the spoils in this State. The spoils belong to the Senators and Democratic Congressmen—belong to them by natural or divine right, and they propose to stand no nonsense in the bestowal thereof.

Thirdly. It is implied that in the natural course of events all postmasters, no matter what their qualifications may be, would at once be retired whether their four years term of office had expired or had only just begun. That would be the natural thing—the thing to be expected in all cases. But the lord of the manor will condescend of his grace to make an exception. Postmasters who are old soldiers will be "allowed" to fill out their unexpired terms, provided there is only a year or so left, and provided that they are competent and honest. Doubtless the Senator regards this condescension as a weakness, as an almost foolish relaxation of the strict rules of the game. What right, pray, have Republicans to be postmasters in Indiana when there is a Democratic President in the White House? Of course they have none; but we will not be too abrupt with old soldiers, even though they are Republicans, who may chance to be competent and honest,—we of course being the arbiters of the competency and honesty.

We would have believed that Senator Voorhees has been incorrectly reported. But we must confess that there is no good reason in the nature of things to doubt the accuracy of the remarks with which he is credited. They exactly reflect the tone and temper displayed by the Indiana congressional delegation ever since the result of the election was known. Congressmen has been adopted such a plan for appointing postmasters in his district, has been reported one day; and Congressmen that has decided to be elected to the office in his district, has been heralded next; while the next we have read: "Mr. Bynum has conceded the appointment of the Indianapolis postmaster to Senator Turpie." And so it has gone. Every Democratic Congressman has thus assumed that the offices are "spoils" and that the spoils are his. With this attitude of mind the reported words of Senator Voorhees are in complete accord.

Further evidence of the hopelessly injured character of the spoils idea in Indiana Congressmen is the fact that Mr. Martin, of the Eleventh district, has introduced a bill providing that the term of all persons appointed to offices under the United States shall be for four years, whether under civil service or otherwise; that no person shall be eligible to hold office for more than eight years; and that all persons who have held office for this length of time or longer are not eligible to hold office after July 4, 1893. With that measure the law of the land, the spoilsman might feel that they had really come to their own; and the public had

ness of our great Republic, instead of attracting men who look to it as a career where they can rise and gain distinction by faithful service, would become a temporary national refuge, indeed, for all the incompetents of every Congressman's "district."

## THE MONUMENT COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The report of the Soldiers' Monument Commission, which THE NEWS gave substantially in full on Saturday, disposes of the pretense put forward by the professional ex-soldiers so thoroughly, that really no further word seems necessary. Coming after Governor Chase's plea that the monument shall be so broad in its expression, and meaning that every citizen in the State shall feel it to be his, and so make it a guarantee for the future, it ought to be accepted as the last word on the subject. It is a complete vindication, not merely of such a broad conception for the monument, but a complete demonstration of the consistency of the commission from the first. Incidentally the report shows that the amount of money contributed by the G. A. R. to the monument was only a little more than two thousand dollars. This whole episode has, perhaps, served a wise purpose. It has demonstrated who attempted to build this monument, and who is building it. It has demonstrated where the money has come from. It has emphasized the great and commendable spirit that animates this State undertaking. It has expounded the wisdom and diligence of the commissioners whom the State has chosen to carry on the work. President Langsdorf's report should be read by every thoughtful citizen in the State. As we said, it completely demolishes the emotional and greedy attempt to capture the State's nobility of the scheme and the magnitude of the work which Indiana has undertaken to commemorate the valor of her sons.

## A NOTE OF ALARM IN REGARD TO COOKING.

A OULINARY academy has been formed by the head cooks of Paris. There are thirty members in its membership; the president is one of the most famous cooks in the city of gourmets. The members meet once a month to discuss their art, to invent new dishes and to pronounce against old ones which have served their time. A pessimistic tone is perceptible in reports of the proceedings of a recent meeting. The chief culinary immortal deplored the decline and fall of taste in eating. The intelligent gourmet, he maintained, is dying out. The mad haste of the end of the century has destroyed that leisure which is essential to the complete enjoyment of the delicacies of the kitchen. In this strain the head of the Academy of Cooks inveighed against his countrymen. At this distance one is not disposed to take much stock in their melancholy plaint. Possibly they met on a day when salads were unsuccessful and patrons difficult to please. And yet if there be a real foundation for this ill-humor, it might possibly be traced to an uprising against the rich compounds which have long tempted the world under the name of French cooking. If Paris be turning against her own cooks, may not the whole world follow suit?

Talleyrand described England as a country where there were twenty-four religions and only one sauce. In America we have more than two dozen forms of religion, but we are not so deficient in gastronomy, in respect to which we have learned much from Talleyrand's own country. Dining has become a fixed social function on this side of the Atlantic. Fabulous prices are paid by Americans for the services of Gallie cooks, who give all their time to the intricacies of their art for the private behoof of their employers.

At the city of Washington eating has become a dissipation; at all metropolitan centers one hears new dishes talked about with interest, if not reverence. The man who is known to his friends for his judgment in ordering a dinner takes rank with his brother *bon vivant* who is skilled in the manipulation of the chafing-dish. It is not infrequently happens, as a result of this sybaritic tendency, that we hear of men dying from too great indulgence at the table. Suicide by this process is slow but certain. Sydney Smith's lines might be changed for the modern sybarite: Now Death may take me—He've dined to-day. It is not possible to judge how much good has been accomplished by the scientific cooking movement which has spread over the country during recent years, but likely enough it will ultimately result in a simplification of dishes. This gospel of cooking by the light of science does not eliminate the palate-pleasing compounds of the kitchen, as we understand it, but seeks to make those dishes wholesome. The saleratus biscuit, for instance, must go, but a less deadly substitute is supplied. The frying-pan is cast into the fire, but the broiling irons are brought into play to the propagation of life and the delectation of man. If the thirty immortals of Paris are correctly reported, perhaps science is giving attention to the minds and stomachs of France. Maybe the French have worried of that kind of cooking which has become a branch of the president's art and are seeking things to eat which are nearer to bread-and-butter simplicity.

And the snow, it snows every day.

PROBABLY at the opening of the Legislature the stars and stripes were run up over the dome of the Capitol. Why? The stars and stripes are the emblem of the Nation, not of the State. The State Legislature is a purely State function. It is typical of the supremacy of the State for definite purposes within the Nation. Why, then, the national flag should be raised over the sessions of the State Legislature is something to be wondered at. Every man, of course, is a citizen of the United States as well as of his State. But these citizens of the United States and of the State of Indiana, who are elected to the State Legislature, must then not be citizens, but as State officials, exemplifying the independent exercise of powers that belong to the State. If a flag floats over the Capitol only when the Legislature is in session a State flag would seem to be the proper symbol. Of course the stars and stripes are in order at all times, everywhere, and they would be a goodly sight above the dome every day of the year. But there is no special propriety in their being there just to mark the presence of the Legislature.

The mission of Monsignore Satolli to this country continues to cause much discussion. The high ecclesiastical dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. The old rivalry between Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, keeps coming to the surface. The friends and partisans of the latter uphold the Papal legate in all ways, rejoicing in his presence and praising him for the breadth of view and wisdom of his decisions. But those

of the other party, who are apparently bent on weakening the legate's position and influence, and to disprove his work. Between the two parties there is danger of the odium theologium being created. The controversy has brought out expressions of bitterness and violence from ecclesiastics and editors of each party against the leaders of the other, which are sure to be regretted. But out of it all the old church will probably emerge with methods and measures more fully in harmony with the spirit of American institutions.

PRESIDENT HARRISON's order placing at free-delivery postoffice whatever the number of their carriers and clerks, under the civil service law, is a step in advance for civil service reform. The order is to be compared with that issued by President Cleveland four years ago, relating to the railway mail service. As President Cleveland was criticized four years ago for extending the operation of the law after his defeat, so President Harrison is criticized now. But we are not of the critics in either case. Whenever the civil service law gets forward we applaud, whether the motives for extending the extension are absolutely patriotic and distinct, or not. Our only ground of criticism of President Harrison in connection with the matter is that he did not issue the order long ago. We have no interest in or care for the party Republican politicians, now letter-carriers or postal clerks, holding the positions affected by the President's order. Most of them are probably efficient officers by this time. If not, they can be and should be discharged. But the beauty of the situation is that their places will not be filled with men of the other party, whose only chief recommendation is that they are party politicians. The places must not be filled on rational principles; and competent citizens who would like to enter the public service, whatever their political faith or lack of faith may be, will have the chance to secure place.

It may take another week for the plans in the Legislature to swing into place in the triumphant.

The report of the mileage committee in the State Senate the other day, made a very pleasant episode. Every member receives 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses in coming to the capital and in returning home. Senator Sweeney, who lives at Peit City, travels by such a short route that his mileage amounted to \$9.60. Naturally he was looked upon with envy eyes by his less fortunate brethren who travel on direct lines or live nearer the State House, and especially by our Marion county Senators who receive nothing. Senator Boyd was angry. He said that the money be equally divided among the Senators, arguing that such disposition of it would be the fairest, inasmuch as every one of them had a railway pass in his pocket. But, of course, that proposition was unreasonably voted down. The mileage item is not a very large one in the budget, but it is a constant source of complaint and stage-coach days, which seems strangely out of place in this period. It is a little perquisite to which the legislators cling tenaciously. It has ceased to bear any relation to the actual expense incurred by them in traveling, and is now a return home. But we venture to say that the General Assembly would never dream of reforming the system altogether.

When a thaw comes how the big rivers will boom!

It is to be hoped that State Librarian Dunn will not quit his office without adding to the archives the real facts about the late Chief Tecumseh.

CHARLES H. JONES, of the St. Louis Republic, shows great good sense in declaring that he is not an aspirant for Cabinet honors. The editor of a great paper, he worthily fulfills his function in a position to use his best talents to better purpose by remaining in the sanctum than by seeking or accepting office. Mr. Jones has made an enviable reputation for himself in journalism. The Times-Union, of Jacksonville, was his creation, and it became a power in Florida and the South. He has since moved to St. Louis, where he has increased in prosperity and influence; and Mr. Jones is recognized as a force not only in Missouri, but in the National Democratic party. With all his good qualities, he is a man of simply colossal vanity. Some one years ago gave him the title Colonel. Mr. Jones accepted it at once as a pleasant and proper handle to his name; and in announcing in his own paper that he was not seeking a Cabinet place, he actually spoke of himself as "Colonel" Chas. H. Jones!

THE Cabinet-makers who are taking extreme views of Wisconsin must have been led to do so by the personal example of that gentleman.

ANOTHER stage in the process of electing the President will be passed to-day. The electors will meet in all the States and cast their votes. On Wednesday, February 8, the final action will be taken and the result declared by the Congress of the United States, which will then canvass the electoral votes.

Meanwhile Mr. Cleveland will go on with his Cabinet making as though he were already actually elected.

MR. WATSON's bang and his star-eyed goddess kind of talk would make him a drawing card in the Senate.

It is Bishop Chatard should be transferred from the diocese of Vincennes to that of Indianapolis. Archbishop Kenrick at St. Louis, Indiana would lose one of the most efficient executive officers the Catholic Church has ever had in the West. It is not certain at this time that the promotion of the Bishop has been decided upon, but if he shall be removed, Protestants as well as Catholics will regret to see him go. He has communicated his own energy and spirit to all whom he has met in the discharge of the duties of his office. A scholar of distinction and a charming gentleman, he has gathered about him a host of friends apart from those who are proud to call him his Bishop.

THE Legislature should ponder well before passing new laws. The R. S. of Indiana already make a volume which is too large for the pocket.

IT SHOULD be said for the expert who has been hired in the McDonald will case and who testified that the signature of that document was a forgery, that the case is to be tried in court and not in the newspapers. It is just as easy to procure interviews with experts who will give evidence that the signature is not a forgery and to publish that in the newspapers. In any case advance testimony is so manifestly improper that it deserves rebuke.

CONVERSION is good for the soul. The acknowledgment of even a minor fault shows growth of character. This is true of papers as well as of persons.

FIRST Sunday New York Newspaper.

The first New York daily newspaper to issue a Sunday edition was the Herald, according to Mr. Robert Bonner, the innovation was due to an accident. One Saturday the Herald's galleys, on which the set-up type is held in readiness for making up into pages, were filled with left-over matter which had been crowded out of the Saturday paper and Mr. Bonner said to his foreman: "Let's get up a Sunday issue. Use the old matter, and put in a few fresh things." This happened shortly before the outbreak of the war, and as the publication of a Sunday newspaper was at that time considered a sacrilege, the other dailies did not follow the Herald's example until the beginning of hostilities created an eager demand for news from the front.

AN E. caption.

"I tell you, Marbury, you can't get something for nothing in this world." "Oh, I don't know. How about measles?"

## A Begon Beggar.

(IN THE DOL CATHEDRAL.)

In the brown shadow of the transept door, a beggar sat, his head bowed, his hands clasped. He was so old, so worn, and so still, he seemed a part of those great sculptures. By wizard masons endowed with power and will, he sometimes moan in prayer: To mean in prayer, moving thin, carved lips, some golden sound, which peradventure slips From the altar's heart within.

What is thy prayer? Is it a plaintive praise, An intercession, or an anguished plaint? Begone, oh, blasphemy for wild, vanished days, Or ecstasy, oh, saint!

And through long hours, when thou art wont to sit In thine own silence, what inspires thy thought? Is there an utter drowning, or shall wilt Thou, faint, memory fraught?

Hear'st thou old battles? Wast thou one of those Whose angry frolocks made the hillside ring? When, clad in skins and rage, the Chouans rose To die for Church and King?

Or dost thou view, in weird and mad array, The high, the holy, the terrible, the gay, And dost they always strike thy fancy, as they pass? So touching are these eyes which can not see, So great a resignation haunts thy face, I often think that I behold in thee The symbol of thy race.

Not as it was, when bars Americano, San Juan high, the river of gold; But as it is, a sinner, long-tressed man, Exceeding poor and old.

With somewhat in his eyes for some to read, He is a man of years and sadness full. The mystery of his actions, his deeds, The glamour of the Celt.

(V. G. F. in Macmillan's Magazine.)

"SCRAFS."

The British Parliament boasts eighteen brewers.

The Danes are said to lead the world as butter-makers.

There is a station on a Western railroad is known as "ELL."

There are claimed to be seventy-two places named St. Etienne in France.

J. Emory McLean, the professor-reformer of the University of New York, can read proof, it is claimed in 242 languages and dialects.

"Snollygoster" Ham, of Georgia, is about to start out on a lecturing tour, following in the wake of ex-Governor "Boss" Tayloe of Tennessee. The subject of his discourse will be "Chestnuts Cracked in the Ark."

A hog killed at Solio, Ore., last week was found to have eaten two-and-a-half dozen complete sets of intestines. The owner never noticed anything unusual about the animal when it was alive, except that it had wonderful powers of digestion.

M. Perrotin, a French astronomer, records several observations of luminous protuberances escaping from the disk of Mars, near the first degree of southern latitude, repeated when Mars was at the distance of a few miles from the planet.

Bernhardt's son Maurice, who retired from public notice soon after his marriage to the Russian lady, Zinaida Jablonowska, has been so extravagant that his wife has asked for a "legal separation of property." He does not wish to lose her fort.

Recent experiments made by Professor Uffelmann, of Berlin, show that cholera bacilli remain alive in water from one to six days, in butter for days, in cabbage three days, on postal-cards twenty-four hours after drying. On copper and silver coins they die in half an hour.

The editor of the Goffs (Kas.) Advance, found that blizzards were coming, and he wrote this item, Wednesday evening, the force of this office is completely snowed in. A huge snow drift envelops the entire building, and we have nothing to eat. The situation is getting serious.

Ten girls in a composition class in a Cincinnati school were instructed by their teacher to write a letter to a boy named "Johnnie." The girls wrote: "Dear Papa: Mamma is killed, I am in a room."

Gen. W. G. Lewis, engineer of the North Carolina State Board of Education, states that the survey of swamp land during the past season has covered nearly 70,000 acres in the counties of Currituck, Dare, Jones and Pamlico. He further says that about 135,000 acres remain unsurveyed.

"Yes, stranger," said the native of the aspiring Western village, "five years ago this day I was a poor, wretched, and yet I was a man of some consequence. Now, stranger, there are twenty men in that jail over yonder and forty more in the poorhouse. It's a wonder, stranger." (Boston Transcript.)

Two men in Tacoma a few days ago discovered a sure way to beat the faro game. Wearing masks, they walked up to the layout as if to stake their money, and each took a revolver and shot the banker. They then lifted about \$1,700 from the bank, backed out, and got safely away with their plunder.

Mother—Johnnie, why are you crying? I'm only going to be away a week and your papa will be home with you. Johnnie—No, he won't; he's going to Rome. "Going to Rome? Why, child, what do you mean?" "I heard him say that he would make me some how when you left." "Oh, indeed! Well, I won't leave you, Johnnie." (Texas Sittings.)

A grand wolf-drive was participated in by 250 farmers near Virginia, Ill., recently. A circle was formed, which was narrowed gradually, to drive the wolves toward the center, there to be slaughtered. When the mob of hunters came all in sight of one another two wolves only were discovered within the circle, and somehow, in the excitement, these animals escaped.

The Georgia negro's humor is not all of it manufactured in the direct muds of the newspapers. For instance, here is a true report, vouched for by the Atlanta Constitution: "A few days ago a negro's wagon broke down near Carrollton. A white man passing offered assistance, which was gladly accepted, and when the wagon was again on its wheels the negro expressed his gratitude thus: 'Boss, I hope your wagon will break down some day and I can return your kindness.'"

An Italian laborer of Detroit, Mich., saved \$3 the other day, and, after looking all over the house, came to the conclusion that the dog must have swallowed it, especially as on examination he found a piece of one of the bank-notes he had been eating. Accordingly the dog was sacrificed and a post-mortem was held, with the result of finding all the missing money in the animal's stomach. The bills were all torn into pieces, but these were carefully fitted together and forwarded to the Treasury for redemption.

Montagu Williams, the eminent English barrister, who died last week, was so overcome with stage fright when he made his first speech in court—in a horse-stealing case—that he hurried home to his wife exclaiming: "My dear, I can't go to court again. I have mistaken my profession; I must try something else." But Mr. Williams did not try anything else. He was soon back at the "Old Bailey" and in the twenty-four years that elapsed between his first case and his retirement from active practice, he participated in nearly all the most important criminal cases in the English courts.

The kangaroo plague has always been a great nuisance to the Australian squatters, for an average these animals consume as much grass as a sheep. It is stated that, on a sheep ranch of sixty to eighty thousand acres, 10,000 kangaroos were killed annually. The Herald's galleys, on which the set-up type is held in readiness for making up into pages, were filled with left-over matter which had been crowded out of the Saturday paper and Mr. Bonner said to his foreman: "Let's get up a Sunday issue. Use the old matter, and put in a few fresh things." This happened shortly before the outbreak of the war, and as the publication of a Sunday newspaper was at that time considered a sacrilege, the other dailies did not follow the Herald's example until the beginning of hostilities created an eager demand for news from the front.

AN E. caption.

"I tell you, Marbury, you can't get something for nothing in this world." "Oh, I don't know. How about measles?"

NEVER-a headache promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—10c a bottle.

## LEGISLATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

MADE BY THE STATE PRESS.

Give us better roads when you have learned enough of statecraft to do so without adding to the burdens of a class already greatly overburdened.—(Tipston Dispatch.)

Besides an inheritance tax, a tax should be levied on the property of corporations, and they should be compelled to pay on the fair cash value of their property.—(Richmond Independent.)

It is safe to venture the assertion that the good citizens of Indianapolis will not prevail upon their chief of police to close gambling-houses while the Legislature is in session.—(Martinsville Republican.)

One of the first and most important things our State Legislature should take up is the good-roads problem. And it should be taken up in a non-partisan spirit and put through promptly while public spirit is thoroughly in sympathy with the movement. Great care should be taken that any legislation thereon shall not be too elaborate or impracticable, or simply a measure to adorn the statute books, and give some representative or party a little cheap notoriety. Give us something sensible, practical and unimpeachable in its benefits, people demand it.—(Mishawaka Enterprise.)

Against Legislative Extravagance. (South Bend Times.)

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS makes a strong appeal to the Legislature to respect the interest of Indiana tax-payers by not employing heavy public expense, a larger number of doorkeepers, clerks, etc., than is necessary for the efficient performance of the duties devolving upon such subordinates. The point is well taken, and ought to be heeded. It is an utter impossibility to provide for one-tenth of the individuals seeking these places, so the Legislature might as well disband a few more. Public confidence and respect are of infinitely greater value to a political party than the thanks of a horde of place-seekers, for whom the State has no needed or legitimate employment.

(Crawfordsville Journal.)

The advent of a thousand place-seekers at Indianapolis moves THE NEWS to call out for a reform in the number and compensation of legislative employees. The demand of THE NEWS is not without some basis of justice to the people who pay the taxes. Both the number and compensation of the army of clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, pages and supernumeraries generally could be reduced at least one-half and the work would be more efficiently done. The fact is there are so many of them that they are each other's wages. It is safe to say, however, that it will not be done until Democracy are not in the reforming business when it comes to the offices which they control themselves.

Appreciative Anderson.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS of last evening contained nearly a page devoted to the city of Anderson. From the exceedingly interesting article the Times makes the following extracts, etc.

(Anderson Herald.)

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS comes down handsomely in its "Story of Anderson." Commenting editorially upon the growth and prosperity of our good city, it says, etc.

(Anderson Bulletin.)

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS yesterday contained a four column write-up of Anderson, and an editorial setting forth the advantages of the city. The following is taken from the editorial.

Looks Silly. (Minneapolis Tribune.)

Indianapolis is to have a soldiers' monument if the newspapers ever get done quarreling over the propriety of inscribing upon it the names of Mexican war battles in which Indiana soldiers participated. At this distance the controversy has a silly look. Give the soldiers a monument, and let the names of the battles be on the walls of the Alamo and the glory.

Suffer. (Wonder.)

Walter—I expect you to pay in advance. Guest—What do you mean, sir? Walter—No offense, sir, whatever; but the last gentleman who ate mackerel here got a bone in his throat and died without paying, and the gov'nor took it out of my wages.

A Way They Have at Vassar.

Not all the Vassar students are wealthy. Some of them work their way through college, and one has recently started a dye shop in her room, which brings in a neat little sum every week. She uses diamond dyes for all her work, and says they are easy to use, and make beautiful colors that never crack or fade.

Will Remain 30 to 60 Days.

CYCLORAMA

JERUSALEM

THE NEW YORK STORE

Established in 1803.

Four good things served to keep the store busy to-day, and will continue all week:

THE SILK EXHIBIT

THE SHOE CLEARANCE

THE EMBROIDERY BARGAINS

MUSLIN UNDERWEARS SALE

Three of them are of annual occurrence. The silk exhibit is unique. It is not a sale, although the Natchaug Silks are very low priced at \$1 to \$2 a yard. They are black, soft and lustrous, and generally desirable. They are better than any other moderate-priced goods that we know of.

The Shoe Clearance is an absolute cleaning-up sale of all broken lines. The pairs are tied together and placed on the bargain tables. The boxes have been burned. We couldn't put the shoes back in stock if we would. They simply have to be sold. They will be—we're not uneasy about that. There was a crowd after them Saturday and to-day. We simply mention them again that you may not let hesitation deprive you of your share.

As we explained Saturday, the Embroidery Sale this year is better for buyers, because of some shrewd buying on our part. There are wide, medium and narrow Edgings and Insertions, all on fine, even cloth, fast edge. In a couple of months, when you are paying 50c a yard for black and colored Flouncing, don't blame us because you didn't get some of these we're selling now for 25c.

There were twenty-two big cases of Muslin Underwear to start the sale with this morning. That means a great lot of goods. Just how long they will last at the prices we've put on them we can't tell, of course—can't tell just exactly how long it will take for people to wake up to the fact that this opportunity only comes once a year. Sale opened all right this morning, but the quality of the garments—their prettiness and the price ought to make an absolute rush. All of the prices are low, but there is a better value probably in the line at 50c and that at \$1 than at the other prices.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

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## THE CATHOLIC SENSATION.

## ALLEGED CHARGES MADE AGAINST CORRIGAN.

Archbishop Ireland Said To Be His Accuser, and To Have Sent the Charges to the Pope—No Confirmation of the Story.

CHICAGO, January 8.—The Post publishes a long article containing the startling information that the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, has preferred formal charges against the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York. Archbishop Corrigan is accused of having engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to weaken or undo the effect of the Pope's decision in respect to church matters in America, and of having recourse to methods unbecoming a prelate of the Roman Catholic church, and designed to discredit the authority of the Pope, Ireland and Monsignor Sotelli, the papal legate in America. These charges, duly formulated, are now on their way to Rome, where they will be presented to the highest tribunal in the Roman Catholic church. That tribunal has power to pass upon the accusations and to fix the punishment of the accused if they are sustained. The decision will be eagerly awaited, for each of the prelates has been considered as an object of the Pope's favorable regard in respect of the new American cardinalate, which, it is said, will be conferred at the approaching jubilee, and the future of both prelates will, in all probability, be decided by the result of the tribunal's deliberations. The differences between Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan are of long standing, and each has a large following among the hierarchy, priesthood and laity of the church in America, and all these are likely to be more or less affected by the decision.

A portion of the documentary evidence against Archbishop Corrigan has fallen into the possession of the Sunday Post. These documents, as interpreted by the reverend prelate's accusers, indicate the existence of a conspiracy of which the archbishop, Ireland and Monsignor Sotelli are the center, and which extends in numerous ramifications throughout America, into France and Italy, and even to the shadow of St. Peter's itself. The evidence that Archbishop Corrigan is the center of a propaganda whose purpose is to discredit Archbishop Ireland and secure the recall of Monsignor Sotelli is summed up as follows:

1. Archbishop Corrigan's Philadelphia article.
2. Letters from priests in Archbishop Corrigan's household to various laymen, who have access to the secular press, appealing for help in an anti-Ireland crusade.
3. The publication of an anti-Ireland pamphlet written by Father Ignatius, a priest of Archbishop Corrigan's Italian secretary, and translated by Monsignor Concilio, of Jersey City.
4. The publication of a similar pamphlet ostensibly by an ecclesiastical at Erie, Pa., but whose authorship has been traced to New York.
5. The extraordinary activity of Miss Ida, now resident in Rome, and said to be an agent of Archbishop Corrigan. She is said to have been instrumental in sending numerous letters, which appeared with surprising opportuneness for the Corrigan side of the controversy.
6. The surprising activity of anonymous "anti-Ireland" lay correspondents.

Continuing, the article says that upon the arrival of Mons. Sotelli it was for a time supposed that the differences between Archbishop Ireland and Corrigan had ended. The friends of Archbishop Ireland felt elated. Then came rumblings of dissent from the Corrigan faction. Anonymous letters, with disagreeable insinuations regarding Mons. Sotelli were published in the daily press. The storm of indignation reached a climax when Father McGlynn was restored.

The daily papers in all parts of the country, and especially in New York, gave circulation to the most unbecoming criticisms and insinuations, bearing with no slight touch upon Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Sotelli. Letters of this character were printed every day, and a careful observer might have noted them several coincidences. Among others:

1. Letters expressing very nearly the same sentiment appeared simultaneously in widely-separated cities.
2. The same spirit, an unmistakably anti-Ireland anti-Sotelli spirit, ran through all, or very nearly all of them.
3. The letters, though for the most part written by laymen and Roman Catholics, discovered a facility in ecclesiastical matters and a freedom of expression not ordinarily possessed by laymen or intrusted by Roman Catholics to the secular press.
4. Upon such evidence as this the friends of Mons. Ireland reluctantly, but perhaps not illogically, arrived at the conclusion that the Archbishop of St. Paul and Mons. Sotelli, the papal legate, were the targets of a secret, skillful and far-reaching propaganda within their own church.

It was soon learned, so the article says, that Archbishop Corrigan was sending anonymous letters to be published in Chicago, criticizing Archbishop Ireland and his views. The letters were signed "I say de die." To illustrate the spirit of the paper which Archbishop Corrigan sent to a Roman Catholic layman of Chicago, to have printed anonymously in a Chicago paper, "I say de die," the Philadelphia ecclesiastic is represented as saying, "that the English Catholics may have been driven to accept a treacherous, anti-Catholic, unrepudiated system, and the Irish may have been beaten into such a system, and the whole European continent may have been forced to accept a like system, including Prussia and Italy, but American Catholics will accept no such system, and Archbishop Ireland can not force it upon them. Mons. Sotelli, when he has been here fifty years, and knows the country, will tell Archbishop Ireland then what I tell you now."

No Confirmation Obtainable. Dispatches from various points give results of efforts to interview Catholic dignitaries about the above story. Both Archbishop Corrigan and Archbishop Ireland refuse to make any statements whatever. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., says he does not believe the story. Rev. John Conway, editor of the Northwestern Chronicle, who stands nearest Archbishop Ireland of all ecclesiastics in the Northwest, makes a long statement, in which he refers to rather bitter attacks upon Archbishop Corrigan, and acknowledges the existence of the alleged conspiracy, but denies that Ireland has appealed to the Pope, saying that such a step is not necessary, as Monsignor Sotelli is in this country for the express purpose of settling such disputes.

McGlynn Will Go To Rome. New York, January 8.—Dr. Edward McGlynn will go to Rome. This statement is authoritative and bears out the announcement made at the time his suspension was removed by Monsignor Sotelli. The visit will be made within a few weeks. This indicates that the restoration of his priestly functions by the papal legate was in the nature of a compromise.

Dr. Henry Carey, who led the revolt of St. Stephen's church parishioners against Dr. McGlynn's suspension, and who has been his leading supporter ever since, said: "He will not go under disciplinary orders, but in response to an invitation from His Holiness, which is not proper that he should comply with."

The Opposition To Sotelli. Rome, January 9.—The Vatican has caused an inquiry to be made into the extent of the opposition to the Sotelli mission. The Pope holds absolutely to his policy that ecclesiastical affairs in the United States shall develop themselves along moderate lines and in a spirit of harmony with the institutions of the United States.

The Woman's Privilege. The Bride Changed Her Mind When She Saw an Old Lover.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 8.—Miss Mary Seidler and Andrew Parker were to have been married in St. Michael's church at Meadock, yesterday. While kneeling at the altar waiting for the priest Mary got up and, to the surprise of everybody in

the church, walked out. The deserted bride followed and caught up with her in the vestibule. Miss Seidler said she could not marry him. Parker then demanded to be reimbursed to the extent of \$1,000, which he paid for the marriage license. The girl handed him a five-dollar gold piece. He refused to give her the change and knocked her down. She had seen an old lover in the church, and will marry him when the excitement blows over.

THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

Louise Pomeroy, the Actress—Mrs. Harriet M. Warren—Others.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Louise Pomeroy Elliott, once a theatrical star, died Saturday, after an illness of four days, from pneumonia.

Mrs. Elliott was forty years of age. She was born in Cleveland, her father being at one time a well-known lawyer by the name of Ryder, in that city. She was married, when quite young, to Frank Thomas, a merchant of Cleveland. After his death she came to the stage, and soon after married "Brick" Pomeroy, from whom she was divorced. A few years ago she married the actor, Mr. Elliott, who survives her. While not a great actress, she was a fairly good one. She last played in Indianapolis about seven years ago, at English's Shakespearean repertoire. Since then she has been playing in Australia for several seasons.

Editor James T. Caughey. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] SHELBYVILLE, January 9.—James T. Caughey is dead from consumption.

Mr. Caughey was thirty-two years old, and editor of the Republican. He was a graduate of the Shelbyville schools, and took a position with the Republican in 1879. In 1881 he assumed control of the entire paper. He was one of the best known I. O. O. F. members in the State, serving for a time as grand conductor, and giving much attention to the ritual. He also stood high in Pythian ranks. He was unmarried, living with his widowed mother and a sister.

Mrs. Harriet M. Warren. BOSTON, January 9.—Mrs. Harriet M. Warren, wife of Dr. William F. Warren, of Boston University, died in Cambridge Saturday, having been in poor health for a few days past. Mrs. Warren had editorial charge of the *Heavenly Woman's Friend*, the organ of the woman's branch of the Methodist Episcopal church, with special reference to missionary work. She was widely known and highly esteemed.

Rachel Woodard. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] COLUMBUS, January 9.—Rachel Woodard, seventy-three years old, the noted Quakeress preacher, formerly of Wayne county, but of late residing down the Quaker neighborhood, near Azalia, died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law.

Capt. William Whitehead. NEW YORK, January 9.—Capt. William Whitehead, of the United States navy, died at the League Island navy-yard, Philadelphia, yesterday. He was the successor of Captain Schley, when the latter was recalled from the command of the *Baltimore* in February last, after the killing of Riggins.

Colonel A. M. Buckner. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] FRANKLIN, January 9.—Col. Avery M. Buckner, of Trafalgar, this county, died this morning at 4 o'clock, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. He was a native of Kentucky, and had been a resident of Johnson county for thirty years.

Brother Ignatius. HALFAX, N. S., January 9.—Brother Ignatius, the head of St. Patrick's home in this city for seven years, is dead. He joined the Christian school and for thirteen years he has labored to promote the order in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and Santa Fe.

Mrs. Cynthia Pearce. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] COLUMBUS, January 9.—Mrs. Cynthia Pearce, seventy-three years old, dropped dead this morning of heart disease at the residence of her son-in-law, near the city.

THE PANAMA CONSPIRATORS.

Their Trial To Begin To-Morrow—The Charges Against Them.

PARIS, January 9.—The new Procureur General, M. Tanon, has summoned thirty-one witnesses for the great Panama trial which begins to-morrow. The persons to be put on trial are: M. Charles De Lesseps, directors of the Panama Company; M. Marius Fournier, secretary general of the company; M. Cottu, of the firm of Reinach, Kohn & Co., and M. Gustave Eiffel, the distinguished engineer. The indictment against the accused charges M. Charles De Lesseps, Fournier and Cottu with having employed fraudulent means to persuade people to believe in the existence of fallacious enterprises and imaginary influences of credit, thus causing divers persons to remit subscriptions that would not otherwise have been given for an issue of Panama canal bonds made on June 16, 1888, the defendants, by the fraudulent means thus alleged, cheating and defrauding others out of all or part of their money thus subscribed. The second section of the indictment relates to the Panama canal loan of December 12, 1888. The accused are charged with having tried to obtain subscriptions to this loan on false pretenses, their attempted swindling being only frustrated by circumstances independent of their intentions. (3) It is alleged that the accused had misappropriated or expended, with a view to prejudice the interests of the bondholders, effects and money given into their charge as trust deposits for specific purposes.

M. Gustave Eiffel is indicted as an accomplice in the alleged swindling operations, and is accused of having wilfully and knowingly received a share of the sums of money unlawfully provided from the public, and of having wilfully and knowingly shared in the profits of the fraud. M. Eiffel is also accused of having misappropriated funds intrusted to him, for the maintenance of his expenditure for salary and labor. Nothing is said in this indictment as to the bribery or corruption of public officials.

Crazy Because of Injuries. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] PLAINFIELD, January 9.—Almost a year ago John Wilson (colored) had both hands cut off while cutting fodder. Yesterday morning he became raving crazy and jumped from an upstairs window, breaking glass and sash as he went. He was captured after having gone a considerable distance. It is thought the great loss of blood and the severing of so many nerves, together with excessive drinking, is the cause. Mr. Wilson is thirty years old and has a wife and one child.

Warning On the Saloon. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] COLUMBUS, January 9.—The ministers last night made a united assault on the saloons by preaching on temperance, and presenting a petition, and securing over one thousand signatures, praying the City Council to remove the screens and frosted glass. It is said the saloon organization is much exercised over the matter.

Bidding For Water-Works. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] EDINBURGH, January 9.—The Town Council has announced that bids for water-works for Edinburgh will be received until January 21. The large number of destructive fires during the past six months has brought about this most desirable result.

Diphtheria Under Control. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] WABASH, January 9.—Inez McKinley, daughter of Mr. McKinley, died last night of diphtheria. Four other cases are reported. The houses are quarantined and the health board is confident the disease is under control.

Venerable Priest Alarmingly Ill. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] JEFFERSONVILLE, January 9.—The Rev. E. Anderson, the venerable rector of St. Augustine's, seventy years old, dangerously ill, was removed to-day to St. Mary's hospital.

## A DAILY FASHION NOTE.

## The Unconventional Type of Girl and Her Ways of Dress.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.] The illustration to-day shows the girl who always dresses as she pleases, whose clothes at a given time may be distinct last year's, or even worse; who does her hair to suit herself, and likes it so, and who wears the shape of hat she conceives to be becoming, and sticks to it through thick and thin. To be sure, on the principle that a stopped clock is right once every day, she is quite the thing once in awhile, but at that time she loses some of her unique charm—for she has charm. She is not dowdy, not a bit. She wears what she does evidently because she likes it—not because she is careless or does not know better, but because it pleases her. For instance, she took to wearing her coat collar turned up a long time ago. Of course she has been for some time quite



correct, but, dear me, that does not make her like the idea any better, and when we are all wearing eye-droppers and arrow-ways about our throats, she will still make her collar a background for her earnest, handsome face. She will do it without a bit of self-consciousness, too—that is one of her charms. This girl wears her hair always sort of loose. Its locks stray with the wind, but somehow it seems just right on her. She usually affects the hat turned up on one side in the good old-fashioned way. It is not handsome, but the flare sets off her fine face. Her face may be pretty, but it is handsome and earnest and the eyes are nice and direct. May be it is all because she has her own opinion of things and is afraid to follow the crowd. Of course, it is kind of a girl would cease to be fetching if there were more of her. She is like a breath of salt air on the flat lands in the midst of all these girls who sell their individuality for every fickle smirk that fashion makes.

FLORETTE.

WILL BE PLANTED IN JUNE.

"Professor" Seymour Proposes To Be Buried For Several Months.

ROCKFORD, Ill., January 9.—Prof. Andrew F. Seymour, of this city, a mind reader, has begun preparations for a feat he proposes to accomplish next summer. He will, June 21, throw himself into a state of insensibility and will be buried. The grave is to be watched by a committee day and night, while a crop of barley is sowed, ripened and is harvested over it. Mr. Seymour will then be disinterred and will return to life. It is a feat which it is claimed, has been performed by the fakirs of India under conditions that prevented imposition, and Mr. Seymour says he has such control over his mind and nervous system that he is confident he can perform the act.

TO HIS SON'S HEALTH. He Drank Carbolate Acid Instead of Wine and Died.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., January 9.—There was a dramatic termination to a gay social gathering here Saturday night. A large number of young people had gathered at the home of Myers Pollock and the fun ran high. All went merrily until it was time for the wine. Then Nathan Pollock, the aged father of Myers Pollock, took a bottle, poured out a cup of the liquid, raised it and proposed a toast for his son and the company. He drained the glass and groaned aloud. The liquid was carbolate acid, which he, partially blind, had mistaken for wine. Pollock was dead in less than half an hour.

The Philadelphia & Reading's Bonds. PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company this morning, prior to the stockholders' annual meeting, a resolution was adopted authorizing the payment of 5 per cent. interest on the first, second and third preference bonds. Interest on these bonds has not been paid in years. The action taken to-day was anticipated, however, the companies having secured a loan of \$5,000,000 last week.

The Typhus in New York. NEW YORK, January 9.—Six deaths from typhus fever occurred Saturday night on North Brother's island. Three new cases of typhus were reported yesterday. Two new cases of typhus fever were reported to the Health Department this morning, one from 31 Bayard street and one from 28 Bowery. Twenty-five deaths were reported from typhus at North Brother's island during the night.

The Vandalla and Its Freight-Handlers. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] TERRE HAUTE, January 9.—Regarding the report that the Vandalla line will follow the action of the Pennsylvania line and organize the Freight-Handlers' Union, Vice-President and General Manager Williams said to-day: "The Vandalla has not taken any such action."

Killed By His Horse. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] VALPARAISO, January 9.—Albert A. Featherling, a haymaker at Kootenai, while hauling hay Saturday evening was accidentally kicked in the region of the heart by one of his horses and died before help could be summoned.

The Ocean Steamships. NEW YORK, January 9.—Arrived: La Bourgeoise, from Havre; Egyptian Monarch, from London. Arrived Out: Normandie and Waeland at Southampton.

Strikes at the Rock. The Golden Medical Discovery. That the reason so many different diseases and disorders yield to it. They all have the same beginning—there's a torpid liver or impure blood. And they all have the same ending—they're cured by this remedy.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness; the most obstinate Skin and Scalp Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema and kindred ailments; the worst forms of Scrofula—ever Consumption or Lung-Scrofula—in its earlier stages—every blood-taint and disorder, no matter how it came—all are cured by it.

It's the only medicine for all such diseases that's so positively certain in its effects that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, the money is refunded.

Nothing else can be so good. It may be better for the dealer. But he isn't the one who needs help. Beware of spurious imitations or dilutions, offered at less prices.

THE WHEN FIRE SALE



Clifford Blackman. A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life.

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes. I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may test this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla because of the wonderful good it did my son." ARBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

## JANUARY BARGAINS AT BANNON &amp; CO'S For To-morrow

Good Table Tumblers, 2 for 5c. 10c 6-hook Hat Rack for 5c. 10c Scrub Brushes for 2c. 10c Saxony Yarns in white, blue, brown and rose colors, 5c a skein. A good Clothes Brush, only 10c. See large Glass Dishes, in round and square, only 10c. A 3c 2-quart Ironstone China Pitcher at 10c. A large Dish Pan at 10c. Best Ammonia, only 7c a bottle. All-Wool Hosiery reduced in prices. See the Children's Hose, all-Wool at 12½c a pair.

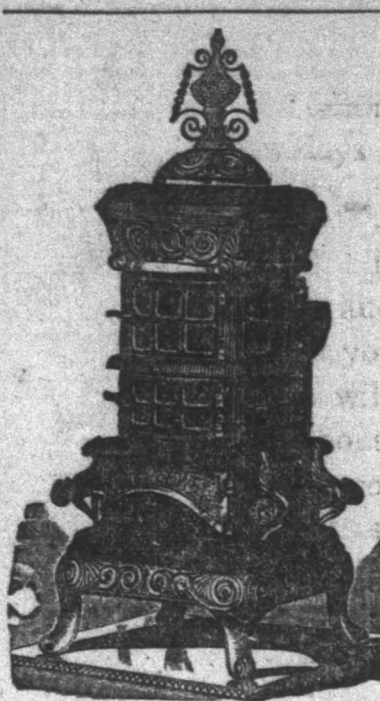
The Great 5c, 10c and 25c Store, 26 and 28 North Illinois Street.

30 Per Cent. Discount.

We have placed a lot of Books on sale for a short time at 30 per cent. off of published prices. All regular stock. Come and see them.

Cathcart, Cleland & Co., 6 East Washington Street.

## WORLD'S FAIR LARGEST STORE IN STATE.



100 Heaters left over; your price will be ours. Cook Stoves from \$7 to \$60.

CHRISTMAS GOODS Doll Carriages at 50c. Writing Desks, with slate, 65c. Childs' Tables, 25c. Shoo-Flys, 50c. Hobby Horses, 50c. Just one-half the cost.

QUEENSWARE

Sets of Dishes from \$5 to \$65, 100 sets to select from. Lamps from \$1 to \$25, 500 to select from. Toilet Sets \$2 to \$15, 200 to select from.

CARPETS

50c. all-Wool. 65c. Brussels. \$1. Velvet Brussels. 85c. Body Brussels. DRAPERIES

1,000 pairs of Chenille Curtains. See our \$5 Curtain; it's a beauty. 5,000 pairs Lace Curtains. 800 Rugs, all sizes. Oil Cloth 18c per yard.

10,000 Rockers. 500 samples. All sold fifty cents on the dollar. We bought the entire production of a large factory.

BOOKCASES

300 to select from.

SIDEBOARDS

150 to select from.

EXTENSION TABLES

200 samples to select from.

PARLOR SUITES

250 samples to select from.

FOLDING BEDS

50 samples to select from.

BEDROOM SUITES.

125 Samples to select from.

TRUNKS.

75 samples to select from.

WALL PAPER.

10,000 rolls at 5c, 7c 10c and 25c.

PICTURES.

250 Subjects to select from.

600 Easels to select from.

## SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

## INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Shorthand

And Typewriting School. Penmanship, correspondence and office training free; latest and best methods. Four teachers give individual and class instruction. Absolutely the best in the State, or no charge for tuition. Elevator day and night. Winter term begins now. Old Bryant & Stratton, established 1850.

WHEEN BUILDING Telephone 400. HEER & OSBORN, Props.

Business College

N. E. Cor. Washington and Meridian Sts., Yohn Block. (Entrance on Meridian St.) Catalogue free.

The Best

Business, Shorthand and Telegraph School.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

WHEEN BLOCK, OPP. POSTOFFICE.

Old Bryant & Stratton—Established 1850.

Winter Term Begins Now.

Bookkeeping, Business Practice, Banking, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, Foreign Languages, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Practical Grammar, Spelling, Business Papers, Office Training, Lectures, Etc.

Attend a permanent, reliable popular and progressive school; the prestige you thus gain is a valuable community is worth many times the cost of your education. The Indianapolis Business University is the only school in the State for the highest positions in the business world. Railroad, industrial, professional and business courses who employ skilled help apply to us for our graduates. Call at the University Office, or write for full information. Request catalogue free. Telephone 400.

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ELEVATOR FOR DAY AND

Light School

PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. E. CURTIS.

Office 88 East Ohio Street.

Residence 1,066 West Washington St.

DR. G. W. Lutz,

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Office removed to 405 North Illinois St.

DR. POTTER

Has moved his residence and uppers office to 504 New Jersey corner St. Mary, Telephone in residence, 1706.

J. B. MORRISON,

DENTIST.

No. 9 WHEN BUILDING opposite Postoffice Telephone Office, 464. Residence 607.

UNCALLED FOR GARMENTS at half the made-to-order price.

NICOLL THE TAILOR, 85 and 85 1/2 Illinois

## SOME JANUARY PLUMS

From the Fire Sale

—AT THE—

WHEN

Fire never made a greater inroad into a dry tinder-box than has the enormous trade of two fire sales into our Children's Department. We find that we have left from one to four dozen suits each of lots that contained 100 or more a few weeks ago, suits that are of the very latest patterns and, moreover, most popular sellers. We desire to convert them all, and for suits that have been marked \$5, \$6, \$7, \$7.50 and \$8 we name for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

\$3.68

FOR YOUR CHOICE

Some of the above were subjected to smoke and some were in transit and have gone into the stock since the last fire. You can make your own selection. You can also get a chance at some \$20, \$22 and \$25 Men's Suits that show the ear-marks of heat at from \$5 to \$8. With the expenditure of a few shillings they can be made as good as new.

Fur and all Winter Caps at 50 cents on the dollar, and some at even less figures, at

THE WHEN FIRE SALE







## CREMATION OF GARBAGE.

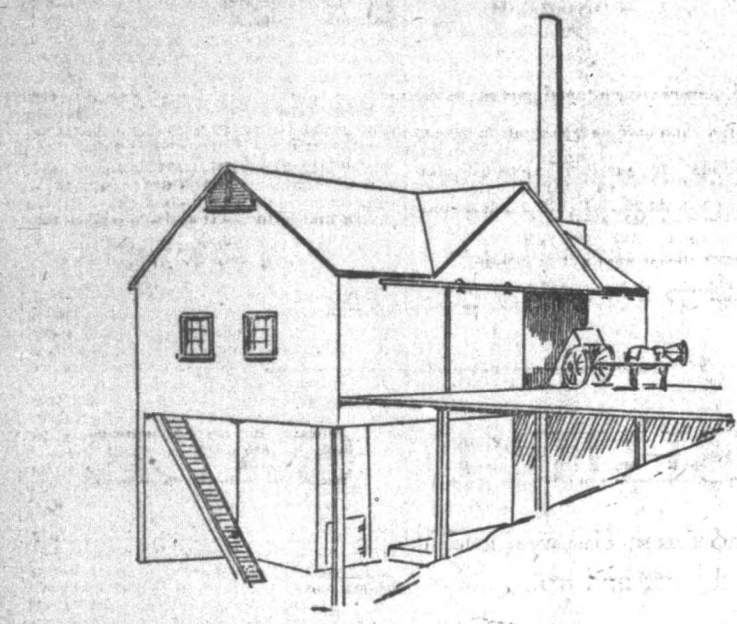
EXPERIMENT NOW IN PROGRESS AT LOWELL, MASS.

Askes Help Pay For the Fuel-Important Heating on the City's Sanitary Condition—No Offensive Odor.

(Boston Herald.)

The disposal of garbage has been solved by Lowell in the erection of a crematory. The crematory has been built, the fire has been started, the work of garbage destruction begun, and is now going on successfully.

Garbage in Lowell includes the table refuse and miscellaneous waste of private households, the waste of stores, markets, business blocks, etc., the refuse of alleys and street enclosures of the health department. It does not at present include the refuse from large hotels and boarding-houses nor sewage. The cremation of garbage in Lowell supplants a system by which the table refuse of private houses was collected and sold as fuel to farmers. Other waste, including ashes, has been collected and thrown upon places desired to be filled and called dumps. Last year something over 14,000 barrels of refuse were collected and sold, and about 15,000 loads of ashes, etc., were collected and deposited on the dumps. The cost was \$5,000 for collecting refuse, and \$6,000 for collecting ashes. A revenue of about \$3,000 was derived from the sale of fuel.



THE GARBAGE CREMATORY.

The furnace is about one and a half miles from the city's geographical center in a vicinity not too remote from habitation to constitute a nuisance, and this is avoided by the furnace by two fires, which form its characteristic and distinctive feature. A fire at one end burns the garbage; smoke and gases pass over a fire at the other end and are consumed. At the time of a Herald reporter's call there were eight two-horse cart-loads of garbage on the grate burning, yet from the top of the iron stack issued only a thin film of white smoke, and no odor whatever was apparent.

The crematory is enclosed in a house thirty-five feet long by twenty-five feet wide, made of galvanized corrugated iron. A platform from the street, supported by timbers, leads directly upon the top of the furnace. Teams drive upon the platform, and dump their loads upon a chute made of sheet plates which slope down to a number of holes in the top of the furnace. One of the holes is large enough to admit the body of a horse, and whatever the nature of the material thrown down it quickly falls or is raked into the holes and descends into the meliorator of flame passing beneath. The holes are ordinarily covered with fire-clay plates, and are replaced by the aid of iron handles. When the apertures are uncovered there is a strong downward draught, and no odor is apparent upon the premises save that from the material as it is dumped. A hose and brush, however, quickly clean off the platform, and the roaring fire takes care of all the waste, both liquid and solid.

**THE FURNACE.** The furnace itself is of rectangular brick construction, 42 feet long, 9 1/2 feet wide and 12 1/2 feet high, outside measurement, and the stack is 30 feet of brick, 40 feet of iron. At each end of the furnace, on a line with the garbage grates, are fire-boxes, and at the stack end are flues into the chimney, closed by heavy fire-clay slabs. The interior walls are lined with heavy fire-clay blocks, accurately fitted together, backed on the outside by a heavy brick wall, braced and bonded together with rods and angles. The furnace being charged, the fire is lighted first at the front and afterward at the rear end. The flames from the first fire pass over the grate, through the garbage piled upon the grates, driving the smoke and gases into and across the second fire, where they are consumed. The flames from the second fire are, by direct draught, brought back underneath the garbage grates, intensely heating the mass from below. When liquids are to be destroyed, a part of the material is directed toward the hearth or pan, and all the contents are quickly evaporated, and burned. All the odors, gases and products of combustion are passed through the grate to the other of the fires, there being no escape except across the fire-boxes. The ashes, as they fall through the grate, are raked out of a range of doors on the side, and, as time as required, the garbage is stirred up and distributed over the grates by bars thrust through an upper range of stoke doors.

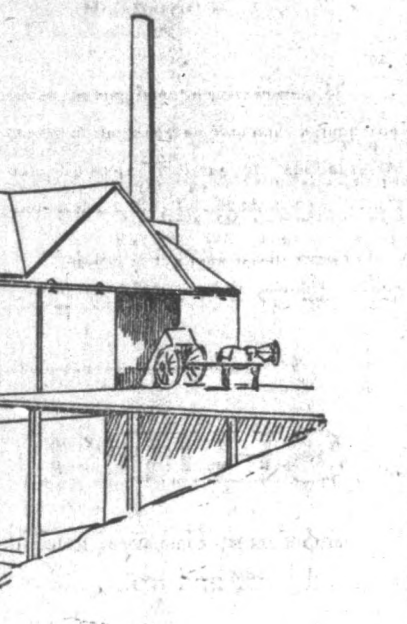
The terms of the contract for this furnace require a capacity of seventy cubic yards per day of twenty-four hours, equivalent to about thirty tons, which is twice the estimated requirements of the city at the present time. To operate, it requires one and a half tons of coal per day and two men. The amount of fuel required depends somewhat upon the character of the material to be destroyed. The body of a horse is consumed in about an hour. There is an offset, more or less important in the ashes. The process of destruction yields about 5 per cent. of ashes, and about 5 to 8 per cent. of the ashes is potash. When screened and separated from broken glass, tin cans, etc., the residue is worth about the same as Canada wood ashes, or about \$24 per ton. In some places the value of the potash is worth the cost of fuel, but in Lowell, where animal refuse is bought by fertilizer and soap manufacturers, the value of the ashes will not be as great.

**VERY ORDINARY METHODS.** The history of the solution of the proper method of disposing of garbage in Lowell is an evolutionary record of the growth of sanitary knowledge in the community, and the difficulties met and surmounted are typical, probably, of most all New England cities. Ten years ago, when the haphazard method of disposing of refuse to collectors who could make use of it, had involved so much of offense that it could no longer be borne, it was proposed in the City Council to establish a municipal piggery at the city farm, collect the refuse and raise swine to collect the expense. For a few months it was a burning question. It was discussed in the meetings of the City Council, and newspapers and committees lunched from place to place to get information about city piggeries. The general conclusion arrived at was that the piggery was not successful financially. The sanitary issue was raised, but not very strongly insisted upon. Many of the evils now known to be connected with such a system had not then been demonstrated. Finally, instead of a city piggery, the idea of collecting the city refuse and selling it to farmers was proposed and adopted. It has since been carried on with uniformly successful results.

A city with a house necessitated municipal collection of the refuse. Here an improvement was made. Tight carts were improved and collection was made regularly and as frequently as practicable. In time also, purchasers were compelled to convey the refuse away from the city in tight carts provided by the health department. The city undertook to make collections from private houses only, leaving the refuse of hotels and boarding-houses to be collected by men who were licensed by the board of health. Cleanliness, so far as practicable, was insisted upon and secured. By reason of the larger quantity available at such places collections could be made frequently, and before offense was created. It was impracticable, however, to make collections from houses often enough to prevent decomposition. The consequence was that the refuse collected by the city, besides being offensive from its disgusting heterogeneous character, became still more offensive by reason of fermentation. For the last six to ten years the stuff sold to farmers by the city of Lowell has been an aggregation of refuse that would shock any one whose sense of decency had not been blunted by association. In 1883 the city sold 11,250 barrels of it; in 1889, 10,750 barrels; 1890, 12,150 barrels; 1891, 14,550 barrels.

## WHAT WAS DONE WITH SWILL.

The understanding between seller and purchaser was that the swill should be fed to swine only. It was unfit, even for much good. The investigations of Dr. Mark A. Boston several years ago traced the origin of trichinosis to swine fed with city swill. But good faith on the part of purchasers was an exception rather than the rule. There was profit to a rich producer in feeding swill to cows, and it was extensively done. Epidemics of cholera infantum have been frequent in the city, especially in districts where the people had not ice or proper means of preserving milk. They were traced to "milk" sold positively as to leave no room for doubt on the point that the city's swill system was directly responsible for the great rate of mortality among the infants. Chiefly through the efforts of the Lowell Board of Health, the Legislature in 1889 passed a law



THE GARBAGE CREMATORY.

making it a crime to feed swill collected in cities to cows whose milk was subsequently sold. Under this law several farmers have been convicted and sentenced. The incident was in each case a salutary warning, and it is a fact now that in certain country districts about Lowell as much excitement is roused by the appearance of a health inspector in the vicinity as is occasioned in the city by raids of police upon illegal liquor depots or disreputable houses. Lowell is the first city in Massachusetts to adopt the cremation method of garbage disposal. Health authorities in all parts of the State are watching the experiment, and many are less than enthusiastic in their opinion. Similar difficulties in their own cities. Beside the disposal of the refuse which ordinarily accumulates in a crowded community, the furnace is regarded as having a most important relation to the destruction of means by which contagious diseases are disseminated. The advent of cholera in the spring, which is so generally prophesied, is not so much dreaded now that all the infected material can be utterly destroyed.

During the past week agents of one of the large corporations that by current custom has felt that it would handle only a portion of the problem at once. After successfully taking care of private-house refuse, it would attack the co-operative boarding-house system of swill delivery. But the action of the agents unexpectedly assisted in abating the nuisance at once. It illustrates what the board of health has observed as a most important effect in other cities. With crematory in operation, people come to feel that it is easier to get rid of waste by giving their refuse to the city than by surreptitiously hiding it in an ash barrel, throwing it into the dumps, into the river, or a back alley. It is an encouragement to cleanliness, and it is a habit of the most sanitary condition found among the people, who will no longer tolerate conditions of uncleanness which, perhaps, formerly excused them.

The work of a crematory in Savannah, Ga., during eleven months of 1892, gives an interesting idea of what the garbage of a city of 60,000 inhabitants would cost, and its quantity. During the time mentioned there were burned 15,473 loads of garbage, or 47,271 cubic yards; 611 loads of night-soil, or 1,833 cubic yards; 3,073 loads of cow manure, 33 goats, 623 dogs, 1,100 cats, 73 loads of fish, 17 barrels of onions, 38 barrels of apples, 19,607 pounds of meat, 6,742 head of poultry, 8 loads of oranges, 26 loads of bananas, 13 loads of coconuts, 1 load of apples, 1 load of peaches, 18 loads of peaches, 1,370 loads of potatoes, 1 load of tongues, 1,370 loads of corn, 5 tons of monkey, rabbit and sheep, and 242 pieces of infected goods. This made a mass of 46,000 cubic yards destroyed, at an average expense of 15 cents per cubic yard.

## The Cold Weather Red Nose.

The cold weather red nose is a source of great annoyance to many ladies. It looks bad, but should not be confounded with the drinker's nose. In Vienna the cold weather kind is called the "coachman's nose," because the coachman is the one who has the affection chronically. It is caused by the minute blood vessels in the feature becoming congested and refusing to remove the fluid properly. Two things should be done by the ladies if they wish to prevent the troublesome affection. First, before going out, they should rub some non-conducting lotion, like cold cream, on the nose. This need not be in quantity, but just sufficient to fill the pores of the skin. Afterward the powder puff may be replaced if desired. The second precaution necessary is the wearing of a veil. A veil keeps in the heat of the breath and serves to warm the whole face, nose included.

## Retribution.

(Washington Star.)

Some day the little boy who is now making a sliding track will be a grown man and fall down on the sliding track some other little boy is making.

**DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.**

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia, No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

## MAKING A WINTER CAMP.

LIEUTENANT FREMONT TELLS HOW A SOLDIER WOULD DO IT.

The Best Way To Set Up Tents—How To Use Pine Branches—Must Not Sleep On the Ground—A Snow Bedroom.

The first thing on reaching a good hunting region is to pick out a spot for a camp, one that will be sheltered from the force of the winds. Select a dell, a thicket of small trees or large bushes (large ones have not enough lower branches to make a good wind-break) or a secure position at the foot of a cliff; as a rule, water will be found near any of these locations.

If you have a tent, so much the better, but if you have not, a projected trip may not be given up on the account of the weather.

Ways to set up tents.

With an oblong or square tent, first put in the ridge pole, then pass the pins of the poles through the holes in the ridge pole, taking care that they also pass through the holes in the canvas of the tent at the top ends. If there are only two in the party to work, mark out the size of the bottom of the tent on the ground, and drive a tent pin in at each corner; then dig two holes three inches deep, one at the point where the front pole will be and the other where the rear one will rest; hook the lower corners of one side of the tent over the pins already driven together in the tent on its side so that the ends of the poles will be on the edges of the holes that have been made on the front and back lines; now station yourselves on the side opposite that on which you have the two tent corners pinned, and, taking hold of the tent-guy on the upper side, pull it up into position, pin the bottom and guys, taking care that the tent-door is tied so that the sides will not be pinned so far apart that the door can not meet.

Most tent-poles are too long, and the pole holes I have advised permit them to sink down sufficiently to let the sides of the tent rest on the ground.

With a round tent, mark a circle the same size as the bottom of the tent, pin the bottom to the ground all around on the line of this circle. Then raise the tent from the inside and fix the guys.

If you have no tent, a very good substitute can be made from a wagon cover. Cut a ridge pole and support it on two shorter poles at each end, lashed together in the form of a "V," and over this structure draw the wagon cover, and if you will also place the sticks at right angles across the ridge pole, like wagon bows, you will have a very good tent indeed.

Failing any canvas, a very comfortable shelter can be made out of hemlock or pine branches. The best way, although there are many, is to select a small tree, cut off the lower branches as far as you can reach from the ground, take some poles, as many as you please, but all twice as long as the distance from the ground to the last branch you cut off, which should be cut off about a foot from the trunk, and rest the top ends against the stump of this branch so that they will project five or six inches; place the lower ends on the ground so that they will form a circle around the tree, the trunk being the center.



THE WINTER CAMP.

Now, commencing at the bottom, place good-sized pine and hemlock branches on the ground against the poles, with the stem of the branch up. Of course, you have placed the poles close enough together to prevent the branches from falling through. Keep on tacking with the branches, using smaller ones as you near the top. If this shelter is made with a little care, being sure to place the growing ends of the branches down, you will find it a warm, dry and very snug shelter, such as you will surely enjoy better than any canvas tent, provided you are a born woodsman.

You should never sleep on the ground if you can help it. A most comfortable bed can be made with pine or hemlock boughs using small boughs for the lower layers and the soft ends for the top. Be careful in this to commence at the bottom of your bed, place the stems of the boughs pointing away from the head, and be sure that every stem is covered by the soft end of the next bough; the thicker the mattress is made the more delightful it is, and a very little bedding makes you warm enough.

In winter a stove is a necessity, and one that you can cook upon is to be preferred. I must qualify what I just said about a stove being a necessity, for I have slept out in a brush shelter a week at a time in the mountains of Montana when the snow was deep and the cold intense. But then we did not entirely close our hemlock "wickieup," as the Indians call it, but left it partly open to admit the warmth of a great fire in front of it that was built up every time anyone woke up.

I remember once being out in the mountains when it was so cold that animals froze to death stamping. That night we slept without a tent, or even a brush shelter. The snow was deep, and we took advantage of it and got our shelter from it. We built a great fire alongside a fallen tree, and it soon melted the snow under it and around it, hollowing out a sort of room in which, after the fire was down, we made our beds on some pine boughs. With a little fire at our feet, we slept in comfort in our snow berth, never supposing for an instant that the thermometer was between sixty and seventy degrees below zero.

E. P. FREMONT.

(Clothing and Furnisher.)

Slimson—Why, Willie, you must have been in a terrible fight.

Willie—Yes, I was; I got licked by the minister's wife.

"What did he whip you for?"

"He had on a suit of my clothes you sent him, and he said that was the only way he could get even."

All Kinds of Clubs. (Lafayette Courier.)

Indianapolis is the paradise of club women, and boasts of ninety-five women's clubs, exclusive of those employed for domestic and marital purposes.

**DO YOU COUGH?**  
DON'T DELAY TAKE  
**KEMP'S BALSAM**  
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Croup in Small Children, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by Dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

**A Beautiful Woman is the Loveliest Flower that Blooms Under the Heavens.**

Such is man's conception of things, therefore

use

**Empress Josephine and Be Beautiful.**

LOS ANGELES, CAL. Gentlemen—

I can not find words to express my appreciation of your excellent preparation. I have been troubled for many years with the black-heads I heard of your preparation through some of my friends in Cincinnati, and was persuaded to try your treatment.

After 25,000 Pretty Girls in Paris Once

their lovely complexions and soft, white hands to the use of EMPIRESS JOSEPHINE.

FREE SOAP TICKET TO RUN ONE WEEK MORE.

CUT THIS OUT.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS TICKET.

Dear Madam: This ticket entitles you to a cake of EMPIRESS JOSEPHINE FACE SOAP.

Free of charge with your first purchase of a bottle of EMPIRESS JOSEPHINE FACE BLEACH.

Respectfully, Geo. W. Sloan, 22 W. Washington St. P. W. Pantier, 34 W. Washington St. F. W. Pantier, 34 W. Washington St. R. I. Eads, corner Delaware and New York Sts. J. W. Bryan, opp. Union Depot, Indianapolis, Ind.

Money refunded in every case where we fail to cure freckles, pimples, tan or sallowness.

**Increased Appetite** is one of the first good effects felt by users of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites. Good appetite begets good health.

**Scott's Emulsion** is a fat-food that provides its own tonic. Instead of a tax upon appetite and digestion it is a wonderful help to both.

**Scott's Emulsion** arrests the progress of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and other wasting diseases by raising a barrier of healthy flesh, strength and nerve.

Prepared by Scott & Bown, N. Y. All druggists.

56 N. Pennsylvania St.

**Don't Forget.**

We have just put on sale a fine line of Men's Club Bluchers at \$3.50; goods that will sell everywhere at \$4.50.

**Don't Forget**

**Hornshu & Smock,**

56 North Penn St.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3 SHOE THE WORLD.**

\$4.00 and \$5.00 calf hand-sewed, equal those cost.

\$3.50 Polos, \$2.00 \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 Workingmen's shoes.

\$2.00 and \$1.75 for Boys' shoes. Hand-sewed, \$2.50 and \$2.00 Best Double for Women.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS shoes, with instant that the thermometer was between sixty and seventy degrees below zero.

G. A. Newman, 728 Mass. ave.; F. E. Brown 155 E. Washington st.; F. E. Schindler, 32 W. Washington st.; Hagg & Son, 164 Indiana ave.; Louis Ading, 107 E. Washington St.; Mrs. W. Horuff, 18 Virginia ave.

**DRUNKENNESS**

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hager's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and does not produce any effect on the system, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of the liquor habit, and is the only one that can be given in any form.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

P. W. Pantier, 34 W. Washington st.; H. E. Zimmer, 78 E. Washington st., Indianapolis.

**WEDDING CARDS.**

Visiting and Menu Cards. Programs and order of dances. Great variety. Moderate prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FRANK H. SMITH,

22 North Pennsylvania Street.

All kinds of Mercantile Printing.

**GUIDO R. PRESSLER.**

Fresco Painter.

Fresco Painting exclusively. Residence No. 325 North Kansas St., Indianapolis, Ind.

## WHAT WE SAID GOES.

A few days ago, when it was mild, we offered you

**ONE-FOURTH OFF**

We will stick to our bargain, in spite of cold weather, and continue the sale. So much the better for you.

We will give one-fourth off every Overcoat in our house from the cheapest \$5 coat to the finest \$30 coat. *Positively none reserved.*

For this week only one-fourth off every Knee Pants Suit in our house. It will pay you to buy one, even though you don't need it before next fall.

See the reductions made on our Men's and Young Men's Suits: \$10 Suits, \$6.90; \$15 and \$18 Suits, \$12.90.

**Positively No Goods Charged During This Sale.**

**ORIGINAL EAGLE,**

5 and 7 West Washington St.

**STOVES**

At cost, to reduce our large stock. Everything included.

**BASE HEATERS,**

**QUICK HEATERS** AND

**OPEN-FRONT STOVES**

**BORN & CO.,**

97 and 99 East Washington St.

**Are you too fat?**

**R. HUDNUT'S MARIENBAD Reduction Pills.**

The original and safe Cure for Obesity (CORPULENCE). Reduction of 3 to 6 lbs. per week without any inconvenience. Guaranteed absolutely harmless. Insulation having the right kind; see that the name R. HUDNUT, Chemist, proprietor, 925 Broadway, N. Y., is on every bottle.

Price 50¢ for 2 bottles sufficient for 6 weeks' treatment, or \$2.25 per bottle.

MR. GEO. C. ELDRIDGE, 1890 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "My wife has lost 80 lbs., and been greatly benefited in health, etc." MR. W. R. MILLER, 28 Park Row, New York, writes: "My decrease at the end of 30 days is 30 pounds, and I have not felt so well in 17 years." Send for Mr. Hudnut's pamphlet on "Obesity." Special depots for Pills and Pamphlets: P. W. PANTIER, 34 W. Washington street, GEORGE W. SLOAN, 22 W. Washington street.

**None Such**

**CONDENSED Mince Meat**

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the

**NONE SUCH BRAND.**

**MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.**

**REMINGTON**

**Standard Typewriters.**

Typewriter & Stenographer Supplies. MACHINES RENTED.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENDIS, Tel. 431. Indianapolis House, 34 E. Market St.

**The Last Attainment.**

Kingan's Butterine, made by a thoroughly scientific process, from absolutely pure material. For fancy cooking. For the table. Better than so-called creamery butter. Costs less.

"Reliable," "Clover,"

"CREAMERY,"

"Blue Grass."

Ask for; insist on having

**KINGAN'S**

For sale at groceries and market stands generally.

**ASK FOR**

**Capital City CIGAR.**

**BEST 5¢ CIGAR IN THE MARKET**

**JNO. RAUCH, MFR.**

**"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME" CLEAN HOUSE WITH SAPOLIO**

**GLOVES**

**CAPS**

**CHEAP**

**DANBURY HAT CO.,**

23 West Washington St.

**BRILL'S STEAM DYE WORKS**

Face Curtains equal to new, and ladies' dresses, etc. 58 and 59 Massachusetts Ave., and North Illinois St., Indianapolis.

**RAILWAY TIME CARDS.**

**TIME CARD, NOVEMBER 7, 1892.**

Arrive from East 12:15, 7:00, 10:30, 10:50, 11:27, 11:50, 11:55, a. m.; 2:50, 5:00, 6:00, 10:40, 11:00, 11:55 p. m. Arrive from West 12:25, 4:25, 6:00, 10:50, 10:55, 10:45 a. m.; 3:55, 7:45, 9:40, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 p. m. "Indicates daily."

**EAST BOUND.**

Leave for—  
Cleveland and East 9:30 a. m.  
Columbus 4:40 a. m.  
Dayton 4:40 a. m.  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.

Leave from—  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.

Leave from—  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.

Leave from—  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.  
Cincinnati 11:00 a. m.

Leave



## FAR BELOW COST.

10 Fine Imported Silk Plush Mantle Wraps, worth from \$60 to \$85, choice, \$25.

7 very fine Mantle Wraps, worth from \$35.00 to \$50.00, choice, \$17.50.

7 Plush Wraps, worth \$25, choice, \$12.50.

25 Plush Jackets—the best of seal plush—at \$5 each, worth \$12 to \$20.

Every Cloak in our stock is marked below cost, and there is a large stock to select from; in it a large lot of Children's Cloaks and Ladies' Newmarkets.

SEAL COATS we are selling regardless of cost.

Furs and Fur Wraps at the lowest possible prices for fine goods.

## L. S. AYRES &amp; CO

## SILVER HAT PINS and HAIR PINS

We will have a full line of Sterling Silver Hat Pins and Hair Pins Saturday. Our stock was completely sold out during the last two weeks. Come and see the new line.

## Julius C. Walk,

Successor to  
Bingham & Walk.

Jewelry 12 East Washington Street.  
General agent for the Paik, Philippe & Co.  
Vacheron and Constantine & E. Kohn cele-  
brated Swiss Watches.

## AMPLE

Room for all, and stocks to suit. There is little in the way of Wall Paper, Curtains and all sorts of Draperies, Carpets, Rugs and Matings, Furniture, Cut Glassware, Art Window Glass, Bric-a-brac that we have not got. From the lowest in price to the costly kinds, we can suit all tastes. Our great popular stock of Furniture will please you, and well repay a visit of inspection at any time. You are cordially invited.

EASTMAN,  
SCHLEICHER  
FURNITURE, & LEE,

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPER.  
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

BOSTON  
Dry Goods Co.

28 and 28 West Washington St.

Important clearance sale of Dry Goods during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Greatest bargains ever offered; do not allow the weather to prevent your getting some of these good things, but come while they are here.

We have one case of Ladies' Black all-Wool Sealens Rose, which we shall sell at the rock bottom price of 10c per pair.

Sale for 3 days only.

## PEW LETTING.

The annual pew letting at the

## SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Will take place Monday  
Jan. 9, at 7 p. m.

## SELIG'S BAZAAR

109 and 111 South Illinois St.

ATTEND THE  
HALF PRICE  
ALTERATION SALE

Tuesday and Wednesday, \$4.

\$5 and \$6 Jackets go at \$1.50.

\$25 Coats go at \$9.90.

\$6 Blankets go at \$2.90.

## SELIG'S BAZAAR

Four Doors North of Union Station.

FAC-SIMILE WATER COLORS are with-  
out doubt the choicest small pictures to  
have in the home. The finest come from  
Paris, and are partly printed and partly hand-  
painted. They should be put in narrow gold  
frames.

The H. Lieber Co.,  
88 South Meridian Street.

20% CUT ON  
Patent Medicines  
AT PEARSON'S QUININE STORE,  
100 Massachusetts Ave., opp. Park Ave.

## THE DAY OF "ST. JACKSON."

Democracy's Patron Saint and the  
Day Celebrated.

Yesterday was a holiday of obligation for the faithful of the Democracy. It was "St. Jackson's" Day.

Judging by his pictures, which adorned the old two-cent postage stamp, he was a fearless, firm and friendly man. He wore his hair a la Napoleon, and kept his lips set resolutely. In many respects St. Jackson is held to be more the typical American than any man who has held public place.

Jackson early became a soldier in the Revolutionary army, then a prisoner, then an orphan, and not even then discouraged, he became a lawyer. Because he was a good lawyer, he made money, and at middle age purchased a beautiful place near Nashville, which he called "The Hermitage." On this land to-day is the famous Hermitage Stud, said to be the finest stock farm in the world. But before becoming very opulent, St. Jackson performed the feat for which he has been canonized.

On January 8, 1815, in the battle of New Orleans, he sent every red-coated soldier flying to the gulf. On that day he twisted the tail and tweaked the snout of the British lion and drove him for all time to come from the land he was trying to control. And that is why yesterday so many asked for the "J" volume of the encyclopedia at the Public Library, and why so many fancy suppers were given and eaten Saturday night. The two administrations of St. Jackson as chief officer of the Nation, his own uncompromising principles and his unimpeachable integrity helped to form that new Democracy that, after a quarter of a century of defeat, was able to gain executive power. The Democracy of Jackson and Jefferson—Jeffersonian democracy, Jacksonian simplicity—are claimed as the principles of the party and that is why St. Jackson's Day was a holiday of obligation this year.

Hotel Men in Demand in Chicago.

William Holt, who has been one of the chief clerks of the Bates House for ten years, will go to the Palmer House, Chicago, February 1, to become one of the chief clerks there. A flattering inducement was held out to Mr. Holt, proprietor of the Bates, to go to Chicago and take the management of the Palmer, but he refused to leave the Bates, which he has given a reputation that extends all over the country. It is said that Mr. Palmer offered to write Mr. Holt a check for the Bates, and placed at his disposal any sum of money he might want to be used in improving the Palmer, if he would come to Chicago.

The Coroner Investigating.

Coroner Beck is investigating the death of Lena Nydam, aged sixty, who lived at the corner of Prospect and Oborn streets. She was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs in her home, Thursday afternoon, by neighbors. She never regained consciousness. It is supposed that she fell down the stairs, and Dr. Jeffrey, who attended her, gives the cause of her death to the health officer as from a fracture of the skull. There is little ground for belief in foul play.

Meeting of Indiana Florists.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Indiana florists and others who are interested in flower culture, to be held at the Denison House next Thursday. The purpose is to discuss the idea of holding another chrysanthemum show. It is announced that a crisis has arisen in the history of the society, and its success now depends upon the work of the individual members.

Leach and the Firemen's Pension Fund.

There is some dissatisfaction among the friends of E. Leach, of firm headquarters, over the result of the election of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. It is claimed that he had a sufficient number of votes to elect him, but that he was counted out. His friends propose to make a canvass of the companies to verify the vote.

25c Cap Sale.

We offer to-day twenty dozen men's and boys' winter caps at 25c each, such as sold at 50c and 75c. It is one of our special bargains, and they will all be sold to-day and Tuesday at that price. Come at once. DANBURY HAT COMPANY, 25 W. Washington st.

Just For One Day

We offer choice, Tuesday (to-morrow only), any fast black English Gloria umbrella in our house, sizes twenty-six to twenty-eight-inch, for 99c. Sale to-morrow, Tuesday, only. DANBURY HAT COMPANY, 25 W. Washington st.

"NATIVE AMERICAN."

A New Weekly Publication "For Any-  
body."

The News has received by mail the first copy of Native American, a new two-page Indianapolis weekly, "5c a year." It is printed on fine paper, page size 3 1/2 by 5 inches. One page is blank; the other contains nothing but the title, "A weekly paper for anybody," and date-line. The publishers (address "Indianapolis") promise the second issue to-day, which is hoped an anxious public may be let into the mystery which surrounds the object of the new-comer.

Simon L. Kiser.

Merchant tailor. All work guaranteed first-class. 14 S. Meridian st.

Mrs. Winstons's Soothing Syrup for children teething tends the child, comforts the mother.

\$2.00—To Chicago and Return—\$2.00.  
\$3.00—To Chicago—\$3.00.  
Via Pennsylvania line from Indianapolis.

Jerusalem.

68 W. Market st.

Banana Peel and Whisky

Will sell a banana down with astounding velocity, while the eve delicious and absolutely pure Home Beer, the peer of all malt products, will regulate the system of suffering humanity and raise them both mutually and individually. On tap everywhere. Bottled by J. B. Telephone 1069.

Jerusalem on the Day

There is Nothing Which Will

So quickly and effectively remove the bad taste produced by smoke or chewing tobacco as a piece of White's Yucca gum.

The Cyclorama Will

Remain thirty to sixty days.

A Card.

As certain parties are trying to create the impression that I am not in business at present, or have left the city, I hereby inform my friends and patrons that I am connected with Mr. Robert Keller's establishment, corner Coburn and East streets, where I shall be pleased to meet all who desire to call. Respectfully,  
J. Egan.

Teeth Filled Without Pain

By the Hale method, which is guaranteed to be PAINLESS, HARMLESS AND WHOLESALE, in every instance. C. C. EVERTS, M. D., Dentist, 84 N. Pennsylvania.

Visit the Cyclorama

Royal Ruby Port Wine Creates Health, And strength; 1/2 quart bottle. Stone the drug.

## ITEMS

In the Sunday papers were hundreds of items of interest to dry goods buyers—covering almost a whole page of each paper.

All those items can not be reproduced here, but every item named in those papers will be on sale to-morrow. Many of these at the prices named are only 25c on the dollar.

Among the hundreds of items to be found to-morrow are Silks, Dress Goods, Calico, Laces, Embroideries, Table Linens, Towels, Winter Underwear, Cloaks, Furs, Muslin Underwear, Tinware, Glassware, Soaps and Perfumes, Lace Curtains, Crash, Sheetings, Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery, China, etc.

The counters are STACKED full of these goods, which will seem cheaper to you when you see them than they do in the advertisement.

A sweeping sale of all surplus stock will be made.

## H. P. WASSON &amp; CO.

## GLOVES

Boys' Fur Top, 50c.  
Boys' Yarn, 25c.  
Boys' Heavy, 50c.

TUCKER'S  
GLOVE STORE,

10 E. Washington St.

## PHELPS BROS.,

73 East Washington Street  
(Few Doors east of Pennsylvania.)

## SPECIAL SALE.

## 65¢ A SUIT.

Choice line new styles best quality Calicoes, including blues and fancies, 10-yard Suit Pattern 65c a suit.

Tokio Repts and Crepons, just the thing for wrappers, 8c a yard.

Double-fold Iridescent Diagonal Suitings, 15c.

36-inch Henriettas, 23c.

36-inch fine Henriettas, 38c.

40-inch all-Wool Henriettas, 49c.

40-inch Wool Plaids and Stripes, novelties, formerly 50c; now 33c.

Storm Serges, Brocade Serges, 49c to 65c.

Double-fold all-Wool Cloth, 25c.

33-inch Bordered Apron Gingham, best quality, only 16c for an apron.

Amoskeag and Lancaster Apron Gingham, 7 1/2c.

Notwithstanding the advance on cottons we sell 21 yards yard wide Unbleached Muslin for \$1; 17 yards yard wide Bleached, \$1.

All-Wool Vests and Pants, 98c.

Jersey Rib Satin-Trimmed Ribbon Neck Vest, 48c.

Jersey Rib Vest, satin-trimmed, ribbon neck, with pearl buttons, 35c.

Towels, Crashes, Table Linens, etc. Special bargains in bath towels.

Hooks and Eyes, 1c a card.

Good Pins, 2c a paper.

Best Brass Pins, 4c a paper.

Mourning Pins, 3c a box.

Cabinet Hair Pins, 5c a box.

Best Nickel-Plated Safety Pins, large sizes, 8c a dozen.

3 skeins Saxony Yarn, 25c.

Spanish Yarn, black only, 15c.

Marshall's Linen Thread, 4c a spool.

Three spools best Machine Thread, 10c.

Our 5c, 10c, 15c and 23c Handkerchiefs can't be beat.

Wool Hosiery, special bargains.

40-inch all-Wool Skirt for 98c; real value \$1.25.

## PHELPS BROS.,

73 East Washington  
(Few doors east Pennsylvania.)

RED FIGURE SALE  
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING  
THIS WEEK.

20 to 50 per cent. reduction. Old prices marked in black figures; reduced prices in red figures.

REDUCTION BONA-FIDE.  
YOU CAN SEE IT YOURSELF.

*The Progress*

CLOAKS  
Cloaks Cloaks  
Cut! Cut! Cut  
—ABOUT—  
HALF PRICE!

This will be the BIGGEST BARGAIN SALE of Cloaks and Furs ever heard of in this city. We mean what we say, and can prove it. Come to us. It costs nothing to try on our Cloaks; all tailor-made; no trash or carried-over goods. \$5, \$8, \$9 will get a fine Fur-Trimmed Jacket or a nice Lined Jacket. \$10, \$12, \$15 will get the best Cloth Cloak in our house.

RINK'S  
The Only Cloak House.

N. B.—Bring your old Seal Coats and Plush Coats and have them repaired now at a CUT PRICE.

NONE TOO COLD  
TO TALK OF THINGS  
THAT ARE COMFORTABLE  
AND COMFORTING.

Low prices on all kinds of Furniture at

## FRANK'S FURNITURE FAIR

Specially low prices on Bedroom Suites.  
115, 117 and 119 East Washington St.  
Opposite Court House.

## MASKS

Gold and Silver Trimmings, Fringes, Laces, Stars, etc.  
Our own importation. Wholesale and retail.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,  
29 and 31 West Washington St.

## HEAD AND BODY.

Remembered a jurymen who heard  
A legal weight arraying  
A criminal, "I can't make head  
Or tail of what he's saying."

And such, it always might be said,  
In so, remarks Tom Noddy:  
If you make nothing of the head,  
Inquire of the body.

"That's nothing," said the judge, at once  
The juror's point conceding,  
"Your thought should be directed to  
The body of his pleading."

MODEL  
A CLEAN SWEEP

Our stock of Finest Tailor-Made Suits must go before we take inventory. Our tables are still piled high with the choicest productions of the best makers in this country. This week we put a price on them that will astonish all competition and will delight everyone who contemplates buying a suit. This week take your pick of any Sack or Frock Suit in our house (Clay Worsteds alone excepted) for

**\$17.75**

No merchant tailor can turn out any higher-class clothing than we offer this week at this price. The finest Fancy Worsteds, Rough black Cheviots, Serges, Cassimeres and Fancy Cheviots, in Frocks and Single and Double-Breasted Sacks—Suits that sold all season at \$30, \$28, \$25, \$22 and \$20—all go this week at **\$17.75**.

## SHIRT SALE

200 dozen Unlaundered White Shirts, linen bosom, reinforced back and front, stayed seams,

**39c**

Each, worth 50c. All sizes from 12 to 18. Not more than six Shirts sold to any one person.

## MODEL

Brosnan  
Bros. & Co.

Our annual clearing sale of all Winter Goods, Cloaks, Flannels, Blankets and Underwear now going on. We must close them out at any price. We want room for our new spring importations, and will not carry an article of winter goods over.

We have 30 pieces assorted Cloths, 40 inches wide, nearly all wool, we will close at 15c, worth 40c.

We have 50 pieces all-Wool, 1 1/2 yards wide, Scotch Camelhair, cheap for \$1, we will close out at 45c.

We have an immense stock of Cloaks.

You can buy every Cloak in our house for less than one-half price.

We never had such a stock of Blankets on our hands. If you want one, get one, see if we won't save you one-half what you will have to pay elsewhere.

We have hundreds of desirable bargains that must be closed at once.

Brosnan  
Bros. & Co.,  
37 and 39 South Illinois St.

Should see our special Upright and Square Pianos this week. Prices low. Terms reasonable.

C. D. PEASE & CO.—7 1/2 octaves, carved legs and tops, top and bottom molding, rosewood case, tone and action good, front round corners. \$185.00

T. GILBERT & CO.—6 octaves, square corners, octagon legs and plain tops, rosewood case, in very good condition. Good for beginners. \$85.00

C. A. STONE & CO.—7 octaves, carved legs and tops, bottom molding, rosewood case, in nice shape, tone and action good. \$200.00

A. & L. KEOGH—7 octaves, rosewood case, octagon legs, four round corners, tone and action good, case in nice condition. \$185.00

CHASE—7 1/2 octaves, rosewood case, front round corners, carved legs and tops, bottom molding, first-class in tone and action. \$190.00

HAINES BROS.—6 1/2 octaves, two good corners, rosewood case, octagon legs, bottom molding, good action and tone. \$125.00

HAYES & HENDER—7 octaves, carved legs and tops, two round corners, rosewood case, tone and action in good condition. \$160.00

LINCOLN, DEARBORN & CO.—6 octaves, four round corners, octagon legs and plain tops, rosewood case, tone and action good. \$75.00

CHICKERING—7 octaves, carved legs and tops, rosewood case, front round corners, tone and action as good as new. \$225.00

THE ARION PIANO—7 octaves, carved legs and tops, rosewood case, front round corners, tone and action as good as new. \$210.00

MARSH—6 octaves, octagon legs, square corners, rosewood case, for child to begin on. \$60.00

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,  
35, 37 and 39 North Pennsylvania St.,  
Send your tuning orders to us. Work guaranteed.

WE STILL HAVE  
A good many Fur Rugs—specially desirable for winter. Come and see them

ALBERT GALL,  
CARPETS, DRAPERIES, LINOLEUMS, ETC.  
17 and 19 West Washington Street.  
Agency for S. O. Johnson's Parquet Flooring and Borders. Estimates furnished.